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RACE SUICIDE AND THE CHURCH

RECENTLY, a Scranton, Pa., clergyman delivered a sermon on race suicide, in which he made a vigorous plea for large families. Scranton is a coal mining region, where a good many thousand miners are glad to get \$1.50 a day when they work, which is not always. A few get more, not all get as much, but \$1.50 is a fair average. In this region the good pastor's sermon was scarcely needed, for it is a well-attested phenomenon that minimum wages and maximum families are co-existent facts. The pastor omitted an important consideration from his sermon. He should have told the miners how to support large families on small wages. That is the problem they have to worry over. Or he should have told them how to get larger wages. Such information would have been welcome.

It is good to see the church take an active interest in the affairs of everyday life. From its superior viewpoint of enlightenment, through revelation, it may be well constituted to clear up many of the vexing questions that press for solution; questions that hardly seem to lend themselves to the processes of mere reason under the present economic system, which has the sanction of the church and is the development of the old theologic concepts. The church supports the system and the system supports the church. The latter can perform a great service now, by elucidating and explaining the system. The question of large families is an economic question, and it is pleasing to find the church interested.

But the suggestion is offered, for what it may be worth, that the problem of race suicide is not the most pressing one at present in the Pennsylvania coal regions. Perhaps at Newport such sermons would be more serviceable. It is said that the residents of Newport have incomes large enough to clothe and feed and give at least common school educations to much larger families than they now possess. True, most of the

families at Newport are a little mixed up in social ways, wives and husbands not always; however, that is another matter which, doubtless, could be straightened out by the church. But what the Scranton coal miners want to know about is food and shelter and clothes and how to get them. Now that the church has tackled economic problems, possibly these questions will be answered.

BITTERLY FOUGHT CAMPAIGN CLOSES.

WITH the spellbinders uttering their last appeal this evening, to save the state, the campaign of 1910 comes to a close, in many respects the bitterest fought political contest the electorate of California has ever witnessed. Candor compels the statement that the oratory has not been of an elevating nature. It has been largely personal and vituperative throughout, candidates aspersing their rivals or else denouncing, in language approaching the Billingsgate order, the former machine which the new one seeks to supplant. Issues of vital import to the commonwealth, such as the far-reaching Constitutional Amendment No. 1, have been ignored entirely, the one string harped upon being the saving of the state from railroad political domination.

We would not decry the importance of this movement, with which the vast majority of the people undoubtedly are in sympathy, yet it seems too bad that a great measure, meaning so much to the welfare of the people, should be passed over in silence by the leading candidates for the position of chief executive of California. Whether they were afraid of alienating votes by taking a decided stand for or against, or did not dare oppose certain of their newspaper backers, the result is the same—deep disappointment to every earnest citizen desirous of having the broadest discussion upon a subject that so widely affects the economic conditions governing the state. Silence, complete silence on the momentous question! It is incredible!

In spite of this grave defect in the Republican candidate for governor, the fact that the Democratic aspirant is equally derelict in his duty eliminates this as a deterrent factor in making a choice. That a large majority of the voters have made up their minds to support Hiram Johnson at the polls next Tuesday is not to be questioned. The spirit of insurgency, so rampant elsewhere in the country, is fully as regnant on the Pacific coast, and this revolt against the old order is certain to carry Johnson and the ticket through to victory. There seems to be unnecessary alarm in certain quarters lest the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor shall be found leading his Republican rival after the polls have closed, but while conceding the great popularity of Mr. Spellacy, we believe the restless political tide to which we have adverted will overcome the opposition all along the line.

In this county this will have a tendency to save Capt. J. D. Fredericks from the defeat which the friends of Mr. Woolwine are predicting with so much fervor. Truth is, the newspaper onslaught on the district attorney has not been entirely single-minded. There is a well-founded suspicion that personal rancor lurks beneath the black-faced headlines that have excoriated Captain Fredericks from dawn to sunset, daily, and there are indications that the people are beginning to question the impelling motives where they formerly questioned the object of the attack.

There is no reason to fear for the legislative ticket. The county is overwhelmingly Republican normally, and as the candidates on that ticket are in every way satisfactory, aspirants for the senate and assembly are fairly certain to receive handsome majorities. The vacancy in the court of appeals has been warmly contested. Judge N. P. Conrey has the endorsement of the Good Government League and as dean of the superior bench, in point of continuous service, he has

earned the respect of a vast constituency by reason of his unsullied record. His opponent, Judge James, is a jurist of undoubted merit and of unblemished reputation, but holding ideas inimical to the welfare of the community in regard to the personality of a judge seeking political preferment. In his opinion, it is a crime to tell the truth about an unfit judicial candidate. Such biased views might prove a great menace in a member of the court of appeals.

With greater weight this same argument applies to Judge B. F. Bledsoe, who aspires to the supreme bench on the Democratic ticket. His elevation to that tribunal would be little short of dangerous, since he is on record as holding that a newspaper is to be penalized that dares to tell the truth about a judge seeking political advancement, for which he is in nowise fitted. The people are menaced in a vital spot by so narrow and utterly intolerable a doctrine. Were such as he in a majority, the truth would be uttered only at great hazard in the public press.

For judge of the superior court, to fill the unexpired term, the candidacy of Judge McCormick offers strong appeal, since his fitness to preside in the criminal court, in which there is a vacancy, has been demonstrated by six years of constant practice in this branch of the law. He is in every way worthy of support.

AS TO CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

ELECTORS of the sovereign state of California, in addition to exercising their judgment in choosing the most desirable candidates for state and county offices, will be called upon to discriminate in the twelve constitutional amendments that will confront them next Tuesday for ratification or rejection. Foremost and most vital of these is that providing for the separation of state and local taxation, of vital importance to every taxpayer in the commonwealth. We ask every reader of The Graphic to take time to follow our review of this measure, which will be found set forth in detail on page four of this issue. In that article we have given thoughtful and thorough consideration to the new system of taxation proposed, which reveals itself as a vast improvement over the present unsatisfactory and unscientific method. It will appeal to every thinking man as a step in advance, as a bit of legislative progression inviting the fullest confidence of all fair-minded men, and of their hearty indorsement. We commend Constitutional Amendment No. 1 in unqualified terms as worthy of ratification.

Likewise, we commend Amendment No. 11, providing for the exemption from taxation of mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts and other obligations by which a debt is secured. It repeals a section in the constitution that was intended to relieve the owner of the mortgaged lands, placing a share of the burden on the money lender. It has never done that; to the contrary, it has in many cases increased the burden of the borrower. The intent of the framers of the constitution was to make the lender pay the taxes upon the money he loaned. It is to carry out that laudable purpose more righteously that the abolition of the practice of assessing mortgages is planned. Believing that it will result in a more equitable taxation and help the struggling debtor, The Graphic urges the adoption of the measure.

Amendment No. 36, relating to judges of the superior court, is a proposition to relieve the pressure upon the courts in the centers of population. Its approval will mean a more flexible and serviceable system to the people without adding to the public expense. It is a plan to concentrate the judges of a county whenever necessary to expedite court business and is in the line of progression and common sense. It should carry.

Amendment No. 38, pertaining to the formation of new counties, is for the purpose of discouraging

ing local prejudices which tend to split up communities, politically. It should be ratified. Amendment No. 44 is intended further to perfect the excellent banking laws that now govern the banking business in California. It is for a commendable purpose.

Vote against Amendment No. 52. This contemplates placing a burden upon the entire state to the extent of \$5,000,000, for the purpose of helping San Francisco hold a world's fair in 1915. No other city in the country indulging itself in an exposition has been given state aid of this nature, and it is an unfair tax upon remote bodies that will reap no benefit from the obligatory assessment. In addition to the \$5,000,000, the state will be asked to appropriate another million for the erection and maintenance of a state building, which is not unreasonable. Besides this, Los Angeles county will be asked to install an exhibit that will cost not less than half a million. To these latter propositions no objection should be made, but for the state tax of \$5,000,000 we offer decided protest and urge the defeat of the amendment.

Amendment No. 14 insures to the people the right to fish in and upon the public lands, under proper precautions and in specified seasons. It sounds reasonable. There should be no objection to Amendment No. 33, authorizing the city and county of San Francisco to amend its charter in aid of the Panama fair. If the taxpayers of that city and county are willing to pay the expense of chasing an ignis fatuus, that is their affair. That they will regret it later we firmly believe, but inasmuch as it is purely a local issue, outsiders should interpose no obstacle.

For the improvement of San Francisco harbor and the payment of all costs out of the San Francisco harbor funds, the unanimity of opinion in regard to the proposed expenditure of \$9,000,000 indicates the desirability of the approval of the act. For the purchase of the mud flats, which the India Basin Act contemplates, the insistent denunciation of San Francisco civic bodies of the proposed million-dollar outlay arouses grave doubts as to the wisdom of this act. In our judgment, it should be defeated at this time, deferring thereby to the earnest negative sentiment engendered in San Francisco. San Diego seems to be asking nothing unreasonable in the act providing for the bond issue of \$1,500,000 for building a seawall and otherwise improving her harbor. It should carry.

Finally, for the state highway act, involving the expenditure of \$18,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of a system of good roads throughout the state there should be unqualified approval given. California needs these better highways and no local jealousies should prevail to defeat the measure. Efforts to defeat the act by charging that it is invidious, in that it exempts San Francisco from the burden, while mulcting Los Angeles, are disingenuous. As Governor Gillett has shown, San Francisco must pay her proportion of the bonded indebtedness, but not the interest, because no state roads are to be built in that city or county. Los Angeles is on precisely the same footing. We must stand our proportion of the bonds, for the indirect benefits received, but will have to pay no interest if we have no roads built. That is eminently fair. The act should be ratified.

BUREAUCRACY OR DEMOCRACY

POVERTY'S alternative is not necessarily to divide up, yet to just that event are we trending. Quickly stated, Socialism's best ideal is the total abolition of the profit system. It proposes that production, all production, shall be carried on for the general welfare instead of for the financial engorgement of the few, or the many. Its shibboleth is productive for welfare instead of for profit. The argument that human initiative will cease when the spur of want is withdrawn has about died from its own weight. Even under the profit system, men lose sight of the profit and are spurred by better impulses when the work is worth while. Men will work harder and better and human progress will take giant leaps when the profit system is cast out on the dust heap. This is the Socialistic argument, and it appeals strongly to a good many people who have abandoned the idea of themselves becoming million-

aires. It is not a vicious idea, either, however you look at it, but Socialists in this country generally admit it to be more of a dream ideal than a possibility for this generation.

Many people who approve the dream are not so enthusiastic of the means proposed by Socialism to attain it. Long years of bureaucratic government must precede the abolition of the profit system via Socialism. The unvarnished fact is that the "new nationalism" and all this extension of federal authority is nothing more nor less than socialistic. Imperialism is really not a danger to this country. It will never know an emperor. A few toady families in New York may lean that way, but the people of America never will stand for a formal aristocracy on American soil. The fight is between socialism and democracy, between the idea of the people ruling themselves and as little as possible, and being ruled by vast and powerful government bureaus.

Self-government is not a failure. It has never been tried. We have had government by political parties and by party bosses. Now we are going to have direct government by the people, or the "new nationalism." Those who stand for self-government hold that the dream ideal of production for welfare instead of for profit can be more harmoniously and more quickly obtained through the democratic than the socialistic ideal. Meantime, it looks as if we were drifting both ways at the same time. It is just as well to bear in mind that the industrial developer and inventor will probably cast the decisive ballot anyway. Let us hope that this ballot will not long be delayed, for the present condition is decidedly strained, to say the least.

LOCAL OPTION AND PROHIBITION

IT APPEARS that the "drys" of Arizona have given up hope of getting a prohibition clause in the new constitution, and have turned their attention to a change in the local option provision, to secure county instead of town or municipal option. May they fail! Local option is right, just and logical. Prohibition is puritanical, restrictive, monarchical, paternalistic, anything but democratic or republican. Liquor as a beverage is more or less of a harmful vice, just as over-eating is a vice, or the indulgence of the emotional or sensuous nature to any extreme. Liquor drinking is not so great a vice by long odds as is fear, hate, envy or cruelty. Land monopoly is a greater vice than liquor drinking. It impoverishes whole nations, and is the immediate cause of much inebriety.

Why do we devote so much time to killing the flies that breed on carrion at our doors? Take the carcass away, and the flies will go. Even as things are, drunkenness is but a passing phase. It is rapidly passing, too, because the strenuous demands of modern life call for clear-headed men and women. Men cannot do their work and drink, so they stop it. Women learn that it coarsens their features and makes them old and seared, so they avoid it. Physical indulgences carry their penalties in the other hand. A generation or two is enough to lessen or exterminate anything of a physical nature that is really harmful. Laws that preserve the type will attend to physical indulgences.

There are people who fail to see the difference between local option and prohibition, between the fact of a town or small city voting itself dry and being compelled to go dry against the will of its inhabitants. But there is a good deal of difference, about as much as between a moral conviction and a gun pointed at your head. It is a fine thing to see a man stop hard drinking because he has come to the conclusion that he doesn't want it any more or that it doesn't agree with him. It is unchristian, undemocratic, illogical, and wrong on every possible count forcibly to deny a sane and harmless man anything he may want, and it does no good; it does not cure.

Now the town or small city is the individual among communities, the political unit of the state, just as the individual man is the social unit. When the political or the social unit decides that it doesn't care to foster the liquor trade any longer, that is a fine thing and undoubtedly a step in advance. If a man decides to deny himself liquor, that is not tyranny, but it certainly is tyranny for

another to deny him liquor. If anyone has the right to deny him liquor, he has also the right to deny him mince pie or frosted cake, both of which are far more dangerous foes to life and health than the moderate use of liquor. Relatively, coffee is much more harmful, causes much more human suffering, than the moderate use of liquor. In fact, to certain natures the moderate use of liquor is by no means injurious, and the same cannot be said of scarcely any of the table dessert delicacies. Yet who would seriously propose a state or a county law prohibiting marmalades and pie.

But with the political unit, the individual community, it is a fair argument that such may rightfully adopt whatever regulations the majority of its residents may see fit to impose. Under no scheme of human government by army and police could the right of the majority of the citizens of a political unit be logically denied, either to close churches or saloons, as it might seem fit to them. An enlightened community, an educated, intelligent majority, will impose itself and its views less and less, according to its enlightenment, upon the minority. But the right of majority rule cannot be denied under any form of imposed government, and as a simple fact in nature, the majority always does rule. It must. It rules in Russia even, where the Czar holds his terrible power because the vast majority of the peasantry thinks he represents Deity itself. Under a state of pure philosophical anarchism, where no one wants to rob his fellow or get the better of him, where the golden rule prevails—that dream state of the golden age—it is still the majority that makes possible the idea.

That majority must be educated, there is no other way. It can be led by reason, or more often at present by unreason and emotion, but it cannot be forced without explosions. Restriction means rebellion. Prohibition is an evil thing, un-American, inhuman, unscientific, unreasonable, and it is not efficacious in producing an increase of temperance. Local option, however, works well, enabling a community whose general sentiment is against the liquor traffic, to protect itself against those of different views who would otherwise defy the popular idea of temperance. Pasadena is a good example of a local option city. While there are no saloons there, residents who really want liquor have no trouble in getting it. The majority is not bigoted in the enforcement of its anti-liquor laws. Liquor can be obtained, but there is very little demand for it. Most of the residents of Pasadena do not care for liquor, and they are not harmed by going without it.

GRAPHITES

"There are so many other ways in which women can influence legislation," we are wont to hear so often from those who stand pat on the suffrage question. Exactly, and that way woman has controlled legislation and a number of other things long enough. These "other ways" mean the sex way. It is the most powerful human motive, but it is reasonless and about four-fifths vicious in these days of repression on the one hand and artificial excitation on the other. Man has been a slave to woman's sex long enough—and all the more the slave because he didn't know it and boasted of being its master. However negligible a quantity reason may be in religion and in the higher realms of philosophy, it is indubitably a prime necessity in matters of government. If, by extending the suffrage to woman she will thereby cease her sex wiles in matters of state, and even the opponents of equal suffrage claim that such will be the result, the consummation were worth a battle almost to attain. Are we then to rule the sex element out of life? No, merely out of politics and matters of state. The sex element is a beautiful thing, in its place. Let it stay in the poetry of life, in art, in love, and in romance. In politics it is de trop.

"Four men's bodies" were blown up in a mine explosion, reports the Associated Press. Here is a correspondent with an appreciation of language. Usually, the dispatch reads, "Four men" were blown up, etc. The sooner our common, everyday language takes hold of that big truth that man is not his body, that the body is one thing and the intelligent being within it quite another identity, the sooner will we begin to form more rational ideas about the world and its ways. One doesn't need to belong to a church or subscribe to a creed in order to realize that a man is not his

body, and to deport himself in accord with that information. Nor to do the latter is it necessary to be a pious fraud or a sanctimonious ascetic. Neither need one close the eyes, or the heart, to the physical, material wrongs and injustices of social, political, industrial, economic life. But for one to associate himself all the time, in thought, with his body, is to become, or remain, a slave thereof—the which is not impious, but just foolish error that leads to falser steps than one really need take.

"Reads of suicide, then kills himself in the same way," is a headline in a morning paper. There are hundreds of similar cases that do not attain publicity. Everyone is influenced by his environment, more or less. What we see, hear, feel, smell and taste, these influence us. Determinists aver, and quite logically it must be owned, that we are nothing but creatures of our environment. But for all their logic they are wrong, and there is as good logic on the other side of the question, which admits a certain modicum of free and original will. What is even better than logic, for this latter view, is the fact that every human being knows and feels his responsibility, his power to choose. None the less all of us are powerfully affected by our surroundings and particularly by what we read. The weaker ones inject a picture into the mind, an image of the thing read, particularly in newspapers. Half the crime and violence of the world is perpetrated by weak men and women who become obsessed by these mental images that are so carefully and with such seeming malice aforethought first portrayed in the daily press.

Speaking with due caution, and with effort to attain at least an approximation of that nice discrimination in the use of terms which is evidence of the true scientific spirit, we hasten to disclose a few of the more important particulars of a recent biological and psychological discovery, the utilitarian value of which probably has not been eclipsed, if, indeed, equalled, since the daring and inspired researches of Prof. Gelett Burgess culminated in the sensational discovery of the Purple Cow. Prof. William Marion Reedy, than whom there is no more distinguished scientist within the entire score of literary criticism or weekly journalism, has discovered that the "quantity and the quality of the lacteal output of the milk-eyed cow is improved by the simple device of milking to music." He has installed a piano in his barn, and is experimenting with different brands of musical composition. He has found his cows too sensitive for Wagner, but has had good results from "La Paloma." Ragtime music, he has not yet tried, but he says he is making arrangements to have Fra Elbertus deliver a preachment in the Clommel barns on the day preceding the annual visit of the milk inspector. The scientific world of paragraphers is awaiting the results of these important experiments with keen interest. It is well to point out that Professor Reedy's contribution to scientific achievement falls naturally in two departments — psychology and hydraulics. Thus, by psychologically influencing the "deeply emotional nature" of the cow through the law of harmonic vibration, pressure is exerted on the ducts of the mammary glands and the secretion of the fluid is superinduced beyond the normal quantity. It is simply wonderful.

Side by side, in the morning paper, appeared these two items the other day: A janitor, 25 years old, with a wife, mother and sister to support on his salary of \$30 a month, finally concluded to steal a few trifles. He was caught. The other item was that of a well-known woman, who entered suit against her husband for a monthly allowance of \$2,500. If these were isolated circumstances, they might be viewed with complacency, and the first of them cured by a little judicious charity. But they are merely types of more than half the news in the daily press, and as such they bespeak a condition of social life, not new or strange to this civilization, but which heretofore invariably has preceded important and far-reaching social changes. Hunger is a great stimulator of thought, and it doesn't lead thought into the higher and truer channels always. A really wise aristocracy would keep the mob well fed, always, even at a little extra cost. It would pay in the long run, pay those who have more than they need, and pay civilization and human progress as well, for, truth to tell, these changes—the violent changes—bring scant good in their train and much evil. Not by violence is the battle of human growth and social advancement ever won. It doesn't appear so on its face, but such is the truth. Injustice destroyed by violence merely clears the ground for new forms of injustice. That is the history of the world. Man has progressed despite his wars and violence, not because of

them. And as he progresses in mental stature (it is all a matter of intelligence) he leaves aside his wars and violence.

Under the Aldrich-Vreeland banking law, the banks of eleven large cities have formed emergency associations, and the treasury department assures us that they are prepared to issue \$500,000,000 in currency at a moment's notice. Whether this will prevent panics effectually remains to be seen. Such is the reason and the claim of the law, but there are many who still think (aside from the Socialists) that the only effective measure against sudden financial panics is the establishment of a central bank of issue, similar to the Bank of England and the Bank of France. That the Aldrich-Vreeland law will not prevent serious financial depressions, goes without saying. The most serious suspicion against the law today is its sponsors, and the fact that Wall street permitted its enactment, when, perhaps, it might have held it up.

There's nothing new under the sun, not even "weasel words," which the press dispatches from Concord last week gave Colonel Roosevelt credit for having invented. The Chicago Public reprints an extract from the June, 1900, Century, in which Stewart Chaplin uses the term and explains its meaning in almost the same words reported from Colonel Roosevelt. However, "weasel words" is a good term and we have to thank the colonel for bringing them really into the language. "Weasel words are the words that suck the meaning out of the words in front of them," said the colonel. The term is now with us to abide. The American language is that much richer since the Concord speech.

GRAPHICALITIES

Says the National Monthly: "The former President has lost caste, dignity and popularity with great rapidity in the last few weeks, but he has not lost ambition"—which was the sin, if the colonel will remember, "by which the angels fell." Can it be that the ephemeral favor of the mass is to be withdrawn so soon from its erstwhile idol, and that the conqueror of the African wilds is to view with folded arms and serious mien the wreck of all his hopes?

Japanese diplomats "regret exceedingly" the anti-Manchu dynasty insurgency in China. To be sure. Japanese diplomats are the greatest regretters and deplorers in the world. Was it not a member of the Manchu dynasty who once planted his foot on Japanese soil and staid there for several centuries, in which period the Mikado was but nominal ruler of Japan? Might history repeat itself, analogously?

Mr. Hearst is unable to reconcile the "so great inconsistency of Colonel Roosevelt with either sincerity or high purpose," according to the Hearst papers. And that is as good a reason as any for admiring Roosevelt. So long as he can command the opposition of Hearst, thoughtful persons will be disinclined to question closely the means he may employ to secure that altogether desirable end.

Texas' governor has pardoned and restored to citizenship a convicted larcenist, whose wife maintained, in her plea for clemency, that her husband would have been still more of a criminal if he had not stolen. It seems he broke into a packing house and purloined enough food to keep his family from starving.

In Chicago a policeman, who tried to stop a suffrage meeting on the street the other day, was sent about his business by a woman attorney, who happened to be present. She read him the law. He thought he was in Los Angeles, probably, where the streets belong to automobilists.

If progress cannot abolish poverty and the dread of it, why progress?

FROM THE GOLDEN GATE

EVERYONE, including the candidates, must heartily welcome the finish of the political campaign. There were not many crimes left on the calendar for one or other of the nominees for governor to stand accused. In point of personal polemics, it has been the bitterest and hottest campaign in the history of the state, but it must be realized that there was nothing else to fight over. Those, however, who look beyond their noses see in the present situation the inevitable and permanent division of the Republican party, and predict a widening of the breach within the next two years. Taft's friends are insistent that he must be a candidate for re-election and

believe that the probability of Roosevelt's candidacy will make the struggle for Taft the more imperative. There can be little doubt that those now in control of the organization of the party in California will align themselves against Taft. And the echoes of next Tuesday's election will have hardly ceased before the preliminaries for the campaign in 1912 are on in earnest.

Unfortunately, San Francisco will not rest from the political turmoil when the returns are all in next week. The following Tuesday, November 15, citizens are asked to march to the polls once more to vote on not less than thirty-nine amendments to the city charter. It would be quite safe to say that as yet not one citizen in a hundred has any idea what a single one of the amendments is about. Truly, we are running the referendum to death and in due time, no doubt, will return to the sanity of representative government.

Among interesting visitors here this week, first and foremost has been his honor, the mayor of Tokio. Mr. Ozaki is the most progressive of progressive Japanese, and is a zealous proponent of the entente cordiale between the United States and Japan. He declares that the ideals of young Japan are no longer for war and military glory, but for commercial and industrial development. Mayor Ozaki has created a very favorable impression here and has found it difficult to discover any symptoms of the intense anti-Japanese feeling of which San Francisco was supposed to be a hotbed two years ago.

To be on the bench of the supreme court of the state of California is a high and enviable honor. But it is well that most of the present justices have means of their own, or at least can command accommodation from their bankers. The salaries of the justices have not been paid for nearly nine months, and Controller Nye now has a balance of \$56,000 in their favor, which he has loaned for their benefit at the rate of 2 per cent. Under the present law the justices cannot draw their salaries so long as there are cases on the calendar more than ninety days after their submittal. The justices are hard-working and conscientious gentlemen, and it seems rather a ridiculous affront to the supreme court that its members' salaries should be tied up as if they were shirking schoolboys.

Earl Rogers tells me that in the hunt for the Times dynamiters at least six other crimes have been uncovered, which, probably, would have gone unpunished had it not been for the army of sleuths let loose in search of clues to the trail of the dynamite fiends. Among these, undoubtedly, was the capture of the absconding cashier, Evans. A description of the wide and warm swath cut by Evans and the taxicabs he employed in San Francisco was brought to Rogers, as a probable clue to the trail of one of the dynamiters. The Los Angeles attorney recognized the description of the fugitive bank teller, and the information led to his arrest on the schooner Kate at Acapulco. "It is a pity," says Rogers, "that I have been too busy on other matters to claim that thousand dollars reward for the capture of Evans!"

Travel between California's two metropolises—for each has now the dignity and substances of a mother city—is so easy and expeditious that one can transact a full day's business in either city every day in the week, without loss of time or comfort. But the new line of steamers, to be established next month, promises a tempting diversion for those who are frequent travelers between Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Yale and Harvard, which Bennet & Goodall will put into commission early in December, will be by long odds the finest and the fastest steamships used in the coast service. They will reduce the length of the voyage between this port and San Pedro by nine hours. Leaving here at 5 p.m., these steamers are scheduled to reach San Pedro at 10 o'clock the next morning, and vice versa. The sea trip is a delightful one in good weather, and the new line is expected to prove attractive to tourists.

More young Los Angelans have won histrionic honors at Stanford University. In a performance last week of Bernard Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple," Miss Gertrude Workman was cast as Judith Anderson, the leading feminine role, while R. H. Seward appeared as Dick Dudgeon. G. B. S., by the way, has a monopoly of the young thespians' attention at both universities, his "Caesar and Cleopatra" having been produced recently by the English Society at the University of California.

R. H. C.
San Francisco, November 1, 1910.

Cogent Reasons in Favor of Taxation Amendment

BY SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER

OF GREAT importance to every taxpayer in the state is Constitutional Amendment No. 1, to be voted upon next Tuesday, providing for a separation of the sources of revenue for state purposes from those for county and municipal maintenance. The object of this proposed change of method is to avoid the present imperfect and unscientific plan by which fifty-eight county, and twice as many city, assessors, no matter how honest and capable they may be, find it a physical impossibility to make their levies upon a just and equitable basis. Imperative need of a revision of the tax laws governing the state has long been recognized, but only within the last five years has legislative action been taken looking to a reformation in this regard. The taxation amendment now before the people is the result of the arduous and conscientious labors of a commission appointed by former Governor Pardee in 1905, as authorized by the legislature in session at that time.

This commission, of which the governor is ex-officio a member and chairman, and Prof. Carl C. Plehn of the University of California, secretary and expert on taxation and public finance, appointed by the executive, after a year and a half of assiduous investigation of the subject, made a final report to the legislature, its findings and recommendations being embodied in a volume of 296 pages, issued from the state printing office. The commission was a unit in decrying the present unsatisfactory system, which fails to distribute the burden of taxation equally. It recommended the separation of state and county revenues, so that the state would derive its income from public service and other corporations, and the counties their revenues from the remaining property. To accomplish this desirable result, a constitutional amendment was proposed, to which the legislature of 1907 agreed, after effecting several minor changes, and the same was submitted to the voters the year following, in 1908, of whom more than 202,000 considered it, and of which 88,000 approved. In spite of the radical defects of the existing system, the reform measure was defeated by upward of 26,000 votes, the taxpayers not fully understanding the proposed amendment and because of several flaws in the provisions that seemed to demand remedying.

Remedying Initial Defects

Not at all discouraged by the outcome of this preliminary educational campaign, the commission now headed by Governor Gillett, proposed a second amendment, which was adopted in March, 1909, in which the four more serious defects were obviated. There were (1), in case the revenues to the state, to be derived from the operation of the new system, were found insufficient, the deficit could be met by the legislature imposing an additional tax in the form of a higher levy, two-thirds of all the members concurring. (2) Where counties had incurred bonded indebtedness in which public service corporations shared the burden, it was not clear whether or not the latter would be held liable. The amended act provides for this obligation by deducting the amounts for principal and interest from the gross revenues received. (3) In case of a deficiency ad valorem tax no provision existed whereby the corporations were required to pay any portion, the entire burden falling on the remaining taxable property. This has been remedied in the present amendment. Provision also has been made for changing any of the rates, should they be found in any manner inadequate or unfair. With these flaws removed, the legislature, in March, 1909, adopted a resolution submitting to the people the more perfect measure. The commission was then reduced in number, leaving it in the hands of Governor Gillett, Senator J. B. Curtin and the expert, Prof. Carl C. Plehn, to complete the labors so admirably carried forward by the larger body. This later work has been mainly in the compilation of data illustrating how, if the amendment had been in force in 1909, it would have affected the revenues of each county in the state, and to ascertain whether or not the state would have obtained sufficient revenue for its maintenance had the amendment been in operation that year.

City Council's Untenable Position

It is amazing to this reviewer of the constitutional amendment that the Los Angeles city council should pass resolutions inimical to the adoption of the measure. It is stated that the taxes of the large corporations would be materially reduced and the taxes of the general taxpayer correspondingly increased. How? The council does not attempt to explain. In instances, taxes of a

large corporation might be reduced, where it was paying inequitably, based on a general survey of the state, but so many more corporations that are not paying their full quota would be raised that the state would not suffer. For example, the telegraph companies, private-car companies, such as the Armour, the Pullman company, the Wells-Fargo and other corporations that are paying little or nothing, will be assessed in the same proportion as the banks. It is said the new system would result in a loss of one million dollars' revenue to this city, which the remaining taxpayers would have to stand. This should be susceptible of proof, but no figures are offered in substantiation. Los Angeles county, for the fiscal year 1909-10, sent to Sacramento, as its proportion of state taxes, \$2,128,772.21. Can the city and county assessors prove that the corporations doing business in this city and county were assessed in excess of that sum? If not, then the amendment, had it been in operation that year, would have lost nothing to the taxpayers. **IT IS A FACT, WHICH THE ASSESSORS CANNOT REFUTE, THAT LOS ANGELES COUNTY SENT TO THE STATE TREASURY NEARLY \$300,000 IN EXCESS OF WHAT THE CORPORATIONS PAID. IN OTHER WORDS, THE TAXPAYERS WOULD HAVE SAVED THAT MUCH HAD THE NEW SYSTEM BEEN IN FORCE LAST YEAR.**

How to Make Separation Effective

It is argued that the amendment will not separate state and county taxes. This is disingenuous. In case the corporation rate is insufficient for state revenue purposes, the legislature has the power to raise the rates by a two-thirds vote, and with the people demanding such action, who can doubt ready acquiescence? So that in the event of a "come-back," it need not occur again. Data furnished by the commission, prove, however, that no shortage would have occurred in the last three years, had the new system been in vogue. Again, the council argues that the municipal rate of taxation, minus the corporations' yield, would not produce sufficient revenue to maintain the city government. The answer to this is that with the state tax eliminated, it will be a simple matter to raise the assessed valuation. Under the present clumsy method of taxation, if Los Angeles county wants to increase its revenues, it cannot so do without paying a bonus to the state. That is, for every million dollars we raise we must transfer four hundred thousand to the state treasury—a tremendous impost!

But, says the council, by the new system the city's bonding capacity will be reduced. Not so. If the amendment carries, the taxable property can be assessed at its full cash value and the tax rate reduced. By this means the bonding capacity, as well as the city's credit, would be correspondingly increased. As to the charge that the amendment will provide for a special class of taxpayers and would make unfair and unwarranted distinction between corporate and individual taxpayers, let us see: The amendment provides that certain taxes on the property of certain classes of companies, as named and described below, shall be exclusively for state purposes. All other forms of property other than that of the classes named, shall be taxed for the use of the counties, cities, school and other districts. The taxes reserved for the state are:

No Special Class of Taxpayers

(1) On the operative property of railroad companies, including street railways, four per cent of their gross receipts annually. (2) Sleeping car, refrigerator car and other car companies, three per cent of gross receipts annually. (3) Express companies, two per cent of gross receipts. (4) Telegraph and telephone companies, three and one-half per cent of gross receipts. (5) Light, heat and power companies, four per cent of gross receipts. (6) Insurance companies, one and one-half per cent of gross receipts. (7) Banks, one per cent of their capital stock, surplus and undivided profits. (8) Franchises of corporations, other than those included in the property taxes above, are to be valued and taxed at the rate of one per cent ad valorem.

All the non-operative property of the railroads and public utility corporations and real estate of insurance companies and banks must be taxed locally as now. The amendment makes it obligatory on the legislature to continue the present contributions from the state funds for the common schools and other educational purposes. As previously shown, it provides that the property of the classes mentioned shall be subject, as here-

tofore, to taxation to meet the interest and principal of outstanding bonded indebtedness of the cities, counties, school districts, etc., where such property is located. It provides also that in case the state revenues are not sufficient to meet the state's needs, there may be a state ad valorem tax on all property, including the property of the classes named. It provides further, and this is very important, that the rates of taxation set down in the amendment can be increased by a two-thirds vote of the legislature.

If the rates in the amendment do not produce sufficient revenue for state purposes and to continue the present contributions for the state funds for the common school, state university and other state educational purposes, if for any reason in any year there should be a deficiency of revenue and a "come back" on other property, there would be such a concentration of public opinion and such a demand for an increase of the corporation rates, that no legislature could resist such public demand and refuse to raise the corporation rates.

Banks Will be Equitably Taxed

By the provisions of the amended amendment of March, 1909, all banks were assessed and taxed six-tenths of one per cent upon their total capital, surplus and undivided profits. At the extra session of the legislature, in August, it was argued that inasmuch as real estate and personal property in general pays on an average of one per cent taxes on full cash value, the banks should be assessed in the same proportion and the rate was raised accordingly. There would seem to be no good reason why a bank enjoying good dividend-earning powers should be assessed a lower rate than the laboring man, artisan, clerk or merchant owning his home or paying taxes on his stock of goods. This, we believe, will impress the fair-minded banker as just and equitable, when he takes time to consider it impartially. We believe the bankers mean to be fair, for in a pamphlet issued by them, a copy of which The Graphic has received, its preamble states that they are in sympathy with the movement to arrive at a basis for uniform taxation of banks . . . "and will aid in the enactment of such legislation as is necessary to establish a system which will bear equitably upon all banks."

Protest is made that the rate of one per cent is "excessive and therefore inexpedient, as it will discourage the investment of banking capital and the accumulation of surplus." If the rate is excessive for the banks, then why not for the laboring man, the artisan, the merchant who is assessed one per cent on the full cash value of his property? There is no argument here, for the law, to be just, cannot be invidious. In opposing Constitutional Amendment No. 1, the Express of this city charges that a great "slush fund" has been raised for a campaign of education, to which banks and corporations have contributed. To the contrary, the banks, at least many national banks, are flooding the state with circular letters and pamphlets opposing the ratification of the amendment, **BECAUSE THEY ARE REQUIRED TO PAY TAXES IN EXACTLY THE SAME PROPORTION AS THE SMALL OWNER.** What has the Express to say to this? Truth is, the measure is being unreasonably opposed by that organ largely because it is an offspring of the Gillett administration, wholly ignoring the fact that it had its initiative with the Pardee regime.

Increased Revenue From Banks

Under the amendment, the banks—all of them—would pay from \$600,000 to \$650,000 more taxes per annum than they are now assessed. It is a great pity that banking capital, which has many advantages and privileges over other forms of property, and a greater earning average capacity than real estate, should be found objecting to an equal burden of taxation with real estate. Unproductive realty, having no earning capacity whatever, it is pertinent to recall, pays about one per cent taxes on its cash investment. Examination of the figures recited by the tax commission shows that, according to the gross earnings of corporations for the last four years, the corporations each year would have paid more taxes to the state than the counties have done for state purposes. This would seem to dispose of the arguments in opposition, made by the city council of Los Angeles.

For example, in 1909, the corporations affected would have paid to the state, under the amendment, the gross sum of \$7,525,176, while under the present law the state received, from all the counties in 1908, \$7,186,777, or a difference in fa-

vor of the amendment of \$338,399. But had the bank rate of one per cent been effective, the corporations in 1909 would have sent to the state treasury the sum of \$8,596,916. Now, the total state levy paid by counties for the fiscal year 1909-10 was \$7,729,776, or a difference in favor of the amendment of \$867,142. In other words, had the amendment been in force in the last two years, the corporations would have paid to the state in that time more than all the taxable property in the state—including corporations—paid to the state in the present form of taxation. Furthermore, it is a conceded fact, and statistics prove it, that of late years the gross earnings of corporations have increased in a much larger proportion than the taxable valuation of real estate.

No New or Untried Method

It seems to this writer, who has given the subject careful attention, that the amendment offers a practical, scientific and just system of taxation in lieu of one that is exactly the reverse. It has the advantage of being simple and direct, and will apply equally throughout the state on all corporations, completely and effectually providing for a separation of state and local taxation. It establishes home rule on matters of local taxation. It abolishes the necessity for equalization between counties and will cure the evils which state equalization thus far has failed to reach. It is not a new thought or an untried method, but it is a remedy strictly in line with the natural evolution of the American system of state taxation, an evolution that has proceeded in Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Virginia and elsewhere. The commission has elected in all of its recommendations methods that have been fully tested in other states of the Union. Its report also shows that leading tax authorities in the United States, including the Civic Federation of Chicago, the International Tax Association, whose membership is comprised of all the leading tax experts in the country, are all agreed that the first step in any tax reform is the separation of the sources of state and local revenues, and that there is an increasing tendency to apply railroad and other corporation taxes to state purposes, leaving local assessments for county and municipal purposes. With so many of the big corporations doing an interstate business, the sound philosophy of this method of taxation is apparent. The amendment should carry by a safe majority. It will be a lasting reflection on Los Angeles county and on Los Angeles city should a negative vote be recorded. To charge that it is a "job," framed in the north "to saddle additional burdens of taxation on the people of Southern California," and that "the only ones who would benefit by the change of system are the corporations" is unworthy the utterance of any self-respecting newspaper. It is rank demagoguery and wholly misleading. More than that, it is a breach of trust, an outrage on every taxpayer, since it tends to defeat a measure framed for the benefit of the majority.

George Denis Wins a Compatriot

There appears to be little partisanship in the contest for district attorney, judging from the personnel of attorneys who are arrayed upon one side or the other. For Captain Fredericks there is that dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, George J. Denis, for instance, out with his coat off, seeking to have the incumbent returned to office, while in behalf of Mr. Woolwine, so sterling a Republican as W. J. Hunsaker is equally determined to elect his man. L. H. Valentine, a former Republican United States district attorney and an ex-member of the state assembly, also is for Woolwine. It is about the most persistent political contest the county has seen in years. In that rather clever criticism in the Herald, dealing with George J. Denis' indorsement of Captain Fredericks, it was stated that George really was an Irishman, whose original family name was Dennis. Of course, those who know the erudite Louisianan intimately are not convinced, but that good old Irish Democrat, Thomas Leahy, is, and one day this week he called on his compatriot in the latter's office to assure him that he would be with "his frind, Dinnis" in the Fredericks' fight. "At least I won one vote away from Tom Woolwine," is George's laughable comment on his missionary work.

Southern California's Share

Southern California will be fairly well represented in the new state government, in the event that the Republican ticket is successful, as it is generally conceded will be the result. The lieutenant governor as well as the surveyor general, were named from here, while the candidate for state treasurer is a former resident of San Bernardino. The nominee for state school superintendent is a resident of Riverside.



Burning His Bridges

I hesitate to write of an occurrence that has deeply stirred club circles this last week, and the more so because of my friendship for one of the principals in the unfortunate affair. I have long held "Bobby" Ross in high esteem. His letters from abroad were a pleasant feature of The Graphic for more than a year, and on his return, the traveler was accorded a warm welcome by a coterie of his club friends. That his decision to leave Los Angeles was the result of a premeditated plan, I do not believe. Bobby is a warm-hearted, impulsive chap, never stopping to count the cost where his feelings are involved. Unfortunately, he forgot that he had a loving parent, to whom he owed much and who should have been foremost in his mind. In bringing sorrow to the father, who has never been other than the most considerate of parents, the son has sorely wounded one of the finest characters that Los Angeles harbors, an honor to the federal bench and a citizen of sterling repute. In taking the foolish step that he is certain to rue, Bobby has burnt his bridges behind him. He has resigned from his shooting club, his social club and in other ways signified his intention never to return. O, the pity of it!

Joe Ball's Treasury Warrant

Hanging on the wall, beside Joe Ball's mahogany roll-top desk, in his private office in the Security building, is a framed, printed document that has great personal interest for its owner. It is a war settlement warrant in favor of Joseph Ball, bearing date of July 10, 1910, for \$8.33, being half of a balance due his father, First Lieutenant Joseph Ball, of E. company, 140th Illinois regiment. The voucher shows that the credit was found due the lieutenant on return travel allowance, June 18, 1864, or one year before his son Joseph was born. The amount was awarded July 1, and the voucher drawn July 10 of this year. Joe Ball received it two days after celebrating his forty-fifth anniversary, his sister receiving an equal amount. No interest is allowed by the government on these deferred claims. It is a safe wager that the treasury warrant never will be cashed.

Brilliant Florian Peixotto's Sad Ending

Not long ago I recorded the advent in Los Angeles of a young man of marked artistic talent in the person of Florian Peixotto, a cousin of the well-known artist, Ernest Peixotto of San Francisco. Florian was a medallist of the French government, with a most promising future, which his unfortunate taste for alcoholic liquors damned. He was a graduate of the Beaux Arts School in Paris and had accomplished much before his penchant for the cup ruined his life. He died at the Pasadena hospital last week, a victim of his own excesses.

Arthur Letts After a Big Prize

If Arthur Letts succeeds in landing the Y. M. C. A. international convention of 1913 for Los Angeles, he will be entitled to a heavy vote of thanks for accomplishing single-handed, and without preliminary expense to the community, what the city would have given much to insure. At this writing Mr. Letts, who is in attendance at the general convention at Toronto, wires optimistically of the outlook. Here's hoping that he and his able coadjutor, Secretary Luther, may succeed in their praiseworthy design. In sending the local Y. M. C. A. membership over the 5,000 mark, Los Angeles has done wonders. But when such earnest citizens as Messrs. Cass and Parmelee and others give their time and energy to the cause, there is bound to be the best of results.

Thompson a Victim of His Cupidity

Fred H. Thompson, the attorney who is accused of having converted to his personal use the \$15,000 alleged to have been taken from the mails by Altore W. Smith, a former postal employee, is said to be facing certain conviction. Those who have known Thompson for years express surprise that he should have permitted himself

to be so tempted. His specialty as a lawyer has been to defend persons accused of crime. In this practice he has attained a fair degree of success. At one time he was a Southern Pacific railway conductor, and his former passengers, men of influence, took pleasure in helping him along. Government officers are convinced he cannot escape the consequences of his crime, in which case his sentence may be a term in Fort Leavenworth.

Dr. Waddell Home Again

Dr. W. E. Waddell, who, in company with Alfred Wilcox, made a motor trip through England, Scotland and Wales, is home again after a nine weeks' absence. The doctor is enthusiastic over the beauties of the English highways, amply corroborating the testimony previously adduced by Col. William M. Garland, Billy Mines, Charley Andrews and other Los Angelans who have been privileged to spin along the turnpike roads of the tight little island. Refreshed physically and mentally by the outing, Dr. Waddell is looking the picture of ruddy health.

Mr. Huntington is Optimistic

Henry E. Huntington, who has returned from New York, brings assurance that the coming winter will be the most prosperous in a material way that Southern California has known. Mr. Huntington arranged, while in the east, to place the best part of \$20,000,000 out here, which funds will be available at once. He is convinced that by 1920, the population of Los Angeles will be in excess of 600,000, and says that it will not surprise him if the total reaches a million.

Frederick Palmer's Mission

Frederick Palmer, who was here recently, investigating the labor issue in behalf of Hampton's Magazine, has left for San Francisco, where he is to complete the gathering of material for his story. Mr. Palmer was in Los Angeles, so he stated, to learn the capitalistic side of the issues involved, while his San Francisco mission is to get the labor union end of the argument. By the time that his article is printed, which I believe will be in the January number, Los Angeles and the labor situation here will be decidedly in the limelight.

Help the Ostrow Family

In view of the large sum that has been raised for the benefit of those dependent upon the victims of the Times explosion, it has been suggested that a small allowance be made to Joseph Ostrow, the plucky Pacific Electric conductor, who, in the discharge of his duty, one day last week, saved the life of a drunken passenger, and in so doing lost both his legs. Ostrow has a wife and eight children, it has been stated in the daily press. While the corporation for which he has been working will see that they do not want, the contributors of \$70,000 dollars for the Times victims, doubtless, would not object if a small part of the money went toward aiding the Ostrow family in its great stress.

Mr. Scripps and the Record

Newspaper men are watching with interest the contest that is now waging with the Record, on the one hand, and the Merchants & Manufacturers' Association on the other, and there is considerable speculation as to the final outcome. It is intimated that the State Federation of Labor has raised a guarantee fund that is to enable Mr. Scripps to handle his end of the argument without material loss. I have heard it said that so long as Mr. Scripps' proportion of Record earnings is sufficiently large to permit the fifteen per cent gross expected by him as personal revenue to measure up to a decent total, so long will Mr. Scripps not interfere in the policy of his Los Angeles newspaper property. When, however, the aggregate of the sum stated, that is insisted upon by the chief owner of all Scripps papers, for his personal account, falls below the fifteen per cent limit, then look out for squalls. For the present, Mr. Scripps' fifteen per cent would appear to be safe, so for the time being the Record's policy in labor matters probably will not be changed. But the paper is facing a strongly entrenched aggregation.

No African Trip for John Miller

John B. Miller, head of the Southern California Edison company, is not to accompany Edward Stewart White to Africa, after all. Mr. Miller had his plans made to make the trip when the Owens river aqueduct power issue became acute. I understand that it was Mayor Alexander who asked Mr. Miller to defer leaving Los Angeles at this time, and in order to comply, the president of the Edison company has postponed, indefinitely, an outing upon which he had set his

heart. Incidentally, Mr. Miller and Stewart Edward White always have been of a contrary opinion in matters of public policy affecting power sites and conservation, while remaining the best of friends in all other things. It is generally believed that the important interests directly affected by the proposed municipal power scheme will be treated fairly. The administration has practically pledged itself to such an outcome.

No Sulking in Their Tents

Phil Stanton and James McLachlan have been thoroughly sincere in their support of the Republican state ticket, and all this week the two have been campaigning in behalf of the regular party nominees. It had been intimated that McLachlan would do nothing for his prospective successor after the recent primaries. But the congressman from the Seventh district has shown himself a good loser, and I have heard several who opposed his return to Washington for another term speak highly of his attitude. Similar nice things are being said of P. A. Stanton.

British Capital to Take Hold

Englishmen who have had an option on the Mt. Diablo Oil Company, a Los Angeles corporation, have made their first earnest payment, much to the gratification of local stockholders. There have been two extensions of time in which the money was to have been advanced, the promoters of the sale having been forced to settle with a respectable sized forfeit, several months ago. The second postponement brought the time for the initial payment to November 1. It is understood that while this has not yet been done, Los Angeles banks have been advised from London that the sale is a certainty. The transaction will mean the distribution here of several million dollars, covering a period of about eighteen months. Dr. Boynton, Thomas McCaffrey and Thomas Vigus are among those who are to realize from the sale.

No State Sunday Closing Law

That there will not be a Sunday closing law, with the consent of the new state administration, is fairly certain, and the output of energy noted at the mass meetings recently held here on the subject, pro, as well as con, may as well have been conserved. Such a proposed law will have to pass the two houses of the legislature, and even were that possible, it is more than reasonably sure that neither Theodore A. Bell, Democrat, nor Hiram Johnson, Republican, would give approval. There may come a time when a Sunday closing law may become part of the civil code of California, but it is safe to predict that it will not be in the next four years.

Better Car Light Wanted

I am asked by a valued correspondent to implore Superintendent J. J. Aiken of the Los Angeles Railway Company, to give his attention to the lighting of the cars through the coming winter season. Complaint is made that the lighting gets dimmer at every street crossing, until the passenger is about half way home, when the inside of the ordinary car looks like a Pullman sleeper after 10 p.m. In a Washington street car, two well-known members of the Jonathan Club this week remarked that they would ask Mr. Huntington, personally, to have a stronger glim before they lose their eyesight entirely. I am sure that Mr. Aiken will not put them to that trouble. He is ever anxious to please the public to any reasonable extent.

One Traction Ownership Likely

That the Los Angeles Railway soon will absorb the local lines of the Los Angeles Pacific, and that the Southern Pacific at the same time will take over all of the present outside interurban systems in and about Los Angeles is a story that has seeped in via New York. The gratifying announcement that the Huntington interests have acquired certain lines formerly operated by the Traction Company, resulting in universal city transfers, is popularly received. If the rumor from the Atlantic coast should prove true, it will confirm what I printed a year or more ago, to the effect that before the proposed L. A. P. tunnels and other contemplated improvements were a certainty, there would be an amalgamation of local interests that would place all of the several properties under one jurisdiction. It begins to look as if the time for the consummation of this plan is near at hand.

Recruit From Toledo

I hear that A. K. Detweiler, who, more than any other single individual, is responsible for the Los Angeles Home Telephone Company, is to remove from Toledo, Ohio, his home city for years, in favor of Los Angeles. Detweiler, I be-

lieve, is still under indictment in San Francisco, in connection with the graft cases in that city, but I doubt if he ever will be convicted. He is a man of many friends, who, when the storm broke, hid himself to a safer port. He is possessed of a large fortune, which, it is said, he plans to bring here for permanent investment.

Dynamiter Lost; Absconder Found

That Absconder Evans, formerly a paying teller in the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, should have been apprehended in Mexico is not so surprising as the manner in which his capture came about. Evans was not very well known here, having come to Los Angeles from San Francisco, where his connections are of the best. He was engaged for the purpose of looking after the business of certain of the more important railway and similar corporations, patrons of the F. & M. Bank. The total of his peculations will probably not exceed \$12,000. Since he levanted nearly all of the banks of Los Angeles have been overhauling their audit systems, on the theory if such a series of thefts were possible by Evans, a change was badly needed to prevent a similar possible recurrence.

Title to Rich Oil Lands Attacked

As I outlined in The Graphic several weeks ago would be the case, the title of the Southern Pacific to millions of dollars' worth of oil lands in this state has been attacked. While the complaint in the case appears formidable enough when read, the opinion of competent legal authority is that the issues, when they finally are joined, probably will not appear so serious as they do at present. It has been intimated that James R. Garfield, former secretary of the interior, is to become counsel for plaintiffs in the case, but I can get no substantiation of this rumor.

Tempting Frank Wiggins

Have you noticed the picture of Frank Wiggins in the current issue of the American Magazine? The well-known secretary of the Chamber of Commerce should increase the stipend of his press agent, for the advertisement secured for him as well as for the city, by Miss Frances A. Groff, is out of the ordinary. Frank Wiggins has become a national character, and the offers to change his base for similar employment elsewhere would turn the average man's head. I am told that the San Francisco fair management intimated to Wiggins that if he would forsake Los Angeles for five years, his salary would include six figures per annum. Nothing doing.

Still Pounding Fredericks

With the election only a few days off, the contest for the district attorneyship has become, if anything, fiercer than ever. At this time it is beginning to look as if Captain Fredericks has much more of a fight on his hands than it had been expected he would have to confront. While he is doubtless still in the lead, the longer the polling is deferred, the fewer become his chances for re-election, in the face of the continuous pounding of which he has been a victim for the best part of six weeks. Should he be successful, Captain Fredericks will have to thank Dr. E. C. Chapman and his Anti-Saloon League for the outcome.

Dwyer a Notable Recruit

Tonight will see the close of the present state campaign, and among the speakers for the Republican side will be J. J. Dwyer and Francis J. Heney. That politics truly makes strange bedfellows again is demonstrated in the fact that the first-named should be allied against his own party at this time. Only a few years ago J. J. Dwyer was the Democratic national committeeman from California. Later, he was the choice of W. R. Hearst for mayor of San Francisco, at least for the Democratic nomination for that position. He is a lawyer who was associated with Hiram Johnson in the prosecution of the San Francisco graft cases, and his espousal of the Republican cause at this time is certain to bring to that ticket hundreds of votes in the San Francisco Bay sections.

Meyer Lissner's Precedent

Meyer Lissner, who, as head of the Republican state central committee, is showing northern political leaders a trick or two, has surprised the Old Guard politicians by declining to handle a dollar of campaign funds donated by employees of the state government. Similar action was unknown in California previous to this year. The state board of harbor commissioners in San Francisco has a large number of men upon its payrolls, several hundred in fact, who, as soon as the ticket was named last summer, assessed themselves for the purpose of turning over the money to the state committee. This was according to

precedent, and when Chairman Lissner returned the funds to the donors, with an explanation that such contributions would not be accepted, there was a mild sensation, to say the least. With his Los Angeles experience in mind, Mr. Lissner certainly was taking a chance. For, in one local campaign, at least, the present chairman of the state committee was obliged to advance about a thousand dollars of his own money to meet a deficiency, after he had given to the cause six months of valuable time.

Taps for a Custer Survivor

Patriots throughout the world will regret to learn that Maj. Charles C. De Rudio, U.S.A., retired, is dead in this city. Major De Rudio, back in the days antedating the Franco-German War, was a handsome young artillery officer in the French army. With others, he was induced to embark in a movement to undermine the throne of the third Napoleon, and when the conspirators were apprehended, the life of De Rudio alone was spared, at the direct intercession of the Empress Eugenie. He made his way to this country, where he soon procured a commission in the United States army, where his services were of a notable character. I can remember yet the thrill I received when news came telling of his remarkable escape from death at the battle of the Little Big Horn, in that awful massacre of June 25, 1876. De Rudio, then a captain in the Seventh cavalry, under the ill-fated Custer, was with Major Reno's detachment that charged the allied Indians at the south crossing of the Little Big Horn. Repulsed with fearful losses, the cavalry was disorganized. De Rudio was unhorsed in crossing the stream, dragged off his mount by a Sioux brave, but managing to shake himself loose, reached the shore and hid under the thick chapparal for nearly forty-eight hours, when, with a companion he succeeded in rejoining Reno's command on the bluffs. Meanwhile, poor Custer and his 275 men had been annihilated only a few miles away. Maj. De Rudio was a brave officer of marked individuality. It will be a lasting regret that I never had the opportunity of hearing him give his version of Reno's curious conduct at the battle of the Little Big Horn. I hope he has left a manuscript biography of his adventurous life.

As an Omaha Editor Ses Us

Clement Chase, editor of the Omaha Excelsior, was a guest of the visiting bankers attending the convention, and in a letter from him, appearing in the current issue of the Excelsior, he pays high tribute to the generous hospitality furnished by Los Angeles, closing his interesting correspondence in these words: "One cannot come to Los Angeles without wondering what limits this city will reach in time; and if there is not a chance that its population of 318,000 will not double again before so very long."

Associated Listed in Wall Street

New York's Wall Street Journal advises Los Angeles inquirers that the report of the non-listing of Associated Oil on the New York Stock Exchange is an error. The shares were posted for trading there several months ago, at the time The Graphic made a statement to that effect. In view of this, that Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., one of the best-known banking houses in the metropolis, should have advised clients here that Associated is not on the big New York exchange, is strange. The Journal says that up to October 1 about 400 shares of the Associated had been sold in New York, at prices ranging from 54 to 44. Meantime, the speculative part of Los Angeles continues to wonder what is to happen in an investment way to the Southern Pacific Company's big petroleum adjunct.

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Books

Mr. Lucas descants easily and gracefully about a number of things in his latest book. This Mr. Ingleside is the fifty-year-old father of two young and rather charming young women, of whom he sees a great deal, and also the legal partner of an estimable woman slightly his senior, of whom he sees not very much. Yet there is a reasonable degree of harmony in the family. The family is in comfortable circumstances, and seems to have nothing much to do aside from looking around and taking a dilettante interest in various things, such as socialism, woman suffrage, and the new questions generally. One or the other of them is always making excursions to a slightly unusual place or subject. These give valid excuse for much interesting conversation, part of which is clever and none of which is dull.

Mr. Ingleside has several gentlemen friends, who are, each in his way, interesting and at times witty. One is a sub-editor on an afternoon conservative newspaper, and he is a liberal. Father and both daughters call on him at the editorial rooms, and there follows a chapter describing the "inside" of a London afternoon daily. How true to life this chapter is only an English newspaper man should attempt to say, but it certainly is not a true or graphic picture of an American newspaper office. One of the girls inquires into the dog-raising business, though in truth she doesn't need to earn her living, but it furnishes an entertaining chapter, at the end of which she concludes she wouldn't care to raise poodles for a living. Of course, she gets married, by and by, but not too soon to spoil the story, which really isn't a story, but just a number of entertaining chapters about not unusual people or events. ("Mr. Ingleside." By E. V. Lucas. The Macmillan Company.)

"Hero Tales of the Far North"

In his book of northern tales, Jacob Riis has presented a dozen brief biographical studies in a most engaging manner. They are historical cameos, all too brief, if anything, especially those of Niels Finsen, the "Wolf Slayer," and Carl Linne, the "Flower King." Linne was the pioneer of the science of botany, as every schoolboy knows, but what comes as a shock to most people in or out of school is the fact that though Linne died so recently (comparatively) as 1778, it was he who first promulgated in the western world the idea of dividing sentient nature into three distinct kingdoms, mineral, vegetable and animal. Of course, the western world hasn't yet admitted that the first of these kingdoms is sentient, instead of mechanical, and in Mr. Riis' pages you will find no such, or any, problem discussed. But if you will turn to the great naturalist's "System of Nature," there you will find that he was not the materialistic philosopher that nineteenth century culture would have him appear. To Linne, as to all great thinkers prior to Herbert Spencer, all nature throbbed with life and consciousness. It was not Newton, but his nineteenth century commentators that set up the notion that gravity was attraction and therefore mechanical. The very latest word of science is that "attraction" is a mere word without meaning, since it cannot be explained, and that the apple falls from the tree and the planets revolve around the sun by the rule of propulsion. Of course, science has still a few guesses left on cosmic matters, but its arbitrary tone is changing. It is learning its own ignorance by its own mistakes, and the other day, when the French philosopher and scientist seriously proposed to demonstrate that the world itself was a sentient, breathing being, dogmatic science proposed no bonfire for either Professor Bergson or his books.

Carl Linne was poverty stricken most of his life—which proves the beneficence of poverty as an institution? It does nothing of the kind, but merely proves that human nature is persistent even in the face of poverty. Linne's books were written and his best work

done in those intermittent periods of his life, when, for the time being, the bread question was solved. What discoveries such a genius might have made in more favorable circumstances the layman cannot even imagine. He died regretting that he had done so little, yet he had laid the basis upon which the sciences of botany, zoology and mineralogy now rest.

Another thought-provoking biographical sketch in Mr. Riis' volume is that of the discoverer of the Finsen rays. Niels Finsen, it appears, was a young physician who could observe and was not afraid to use his own reason when it led him to conclusions not already established and sanctioned. He noticed that cats and insects liked sunlight, and this led him to make experiments with light rays. Presently, he had discovered that smallpox patients would recover without being pitted when subjected to rays of red light. True, the ancients used to wrap their smallpox patients in red blankets and give them red potions to drink, but Finsen didn't know this, because he had been educated in the nineteenth century schools, which taught that the ancients were barbarians, who could know nothing. So Finsen had to begin in the primary class of colors and their influence on the human organism. But he did good work at that. He turned his back on wealth, refused to patent his discoveries, and devoted his life to alleviating human ills. He had a small income and was more interested in curing lupus and other dread scourges than in gaining a bank account. He wouldn't have ranked very high in commercial circles in this country, but way up north in Sweden there are a number of simple folk who still measure men more for what they do than what they have. ("Hero Tales of the Far North." By Jacob Riis. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Second Chance"

Another milestone in Pearl Watson's wonderful career is passed in "The Second Chance." Her growth to young womanhood is the theme this time. Mrs. Nellie L. McClung has continued telling about the odd, happy little Irish girl first appearing in "Sowing Seeds in Danny." Danny, it will be remembered, was another and younger member of the family. The Watsons, following their sudden accession to comparative wealth and the advantages of education through the efforts of their eldest daughter, Pearl, take up a deserted homestead, just four miles from Millford, in the Canadian borders, and proceed to redeem it from decay, to build the family fortunes and to grow in influence and affluence in the neighborhood. Soon the neighbors come flocking in—Mrs. Steadman, whose husband dictates the policies of the school and community by reason of his broad acres and numerous mortgages; Mr. Perkins and his wife, who both persist in talking at the same time for all the world "like a two-ring circus," as one of the company remarks; Martha and Bud Perkins; Rev. Burrell; and Mrs. Burrell, who always spoiled everything by talking too much, and the Caverses, whose farm went into the till of Sandy Braden for drink. Also, there are Mr. Donald, the gentle schoolteacher; Libby Anne Cavers, "Bud's girl;" Arthur Wemyss, the young Englishman, whom Thursa jilts; Dr. Clay, and various members of the community, who become large factors in the interesting development of Pearl and the Watson family. As a matchmaker, Pearl proves herself, as in all things else, a captain and diplomat. At the same time, the wise will sense a budding romance that will necessitate another book to develop. This is such a clean, bright story that the little women who have followed the merry girl thus far and enjoyed her sunshiny ways will want to hear further about Pearl's answer to Dr. Clay at the mature age of nineteen. ("The Second Chance." By Nellie L. McClung. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

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Ernest Peixotto


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Mr. Peixotto tells of the picturesque conditions of life today in many parts of California, the result of the survival of quaint old customs and surroundings, and of the new ideas and foreign atmosphere transplanted from Italy and other parts of the world. He writes of "The Mission Bells," of "Two Old Spanish California Towns," of "El Camino Real—the Spanish King's Highway," and of other active survivals of the older times. He tells, too, of "Italy in California" and of "Little Journeys from San Francisco" in various directions, of "Bret Harte's Country," and of the high jinks of the Bohemian Club, of "The Farallones," and of "Sketching in the Inferno." His drawings, with which he richly illustrates each chapter, are as charming as his text, and the book has the same interest and attractive quality as "By Italian Seas" and "Through the French Provinces."

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Music

By Waldo F. Chase

At the Auditorium the Bevani Opera Company is giving Los Angeles very good opera. The performance of "Lucia," with which the season opened, was greeted by a large audience which thoroughly enjoyed the conscientious work of the company. Vicarino is an artist whose natural gifts and artistic acquirements should win her recognition in any city. The double bill, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" was most acceptably given. Anna Frery is a capable actress who enter heart and soul into her work. She is well adapted for the part of Santuzza, has an effective soprano voice, and looks and acts well the part. Sacchetti possesses an agreeable tenor voice, and is an intelligent actor. Ettore Campana won his audience from the first. His rendition of the Prologue was greeted with much enthusiasm, and one could but regret that the opera gave no great opportunity for the display of his splendid voice. While his singing lacks finish, there is so much magnetism and warmth in the voice that it thrills the hearer. The chorus is excellent, the voices fresh, the attack fairly prompt, and the same conscientiousness is apparent there that marks the work of the soloists. Francini, the conductor, works bravely if not always successfully, to keep the orchestra up to the mark, and there are very effective bits of work in both operas. Unfortunately, the musicians are inclined to drag. On the whole, Bevani is giving remarkably good performances and should be well supported.

This season the initial concert of the Symphony Orchestra will consist of a program of Russian compositions. The symphony will be Tschalkowsky's No. 4, and there will be a "Sketch From the Steppes" by Borodin, an Intermezzo of Arensky, a Fantasia on Servisch themes by Rimsky-Korsakoff, and the Peramorz Ballet music of Rubinstein. The concert will take place the afternoon of November 18.

Mr. Dupuy announces that the Orpheum Club will give its first concert the evening of November 23. There will be, among other good things, a new number by Prothero, the Welch composer, and the Bugle Song of Dudley Buck.

Miss Margaret Jarman, leading contralto with the Bevani Opera Company, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Jarman of 1735 West Sixth street, and is a native of Los Angeles. She has been very successful in her work in the east, as well as in California. She is to make her Los Angeles debut as Azucena in "Il Trovatore," Saturday evening.

Mrs. Leonora Dally-Pier, a New York accompanist, has come to Los Angeles to enter the professional ranks here. Mrs. Pier was accompanist for the Scotti-Pasquali concert last week, and played, practically at sight, and without rehearsal, the long and difficult program of songs and arias given by these artists. In these circumstances, the showing made by Mrs. Pier was remarkably fine, and it seems a pity that the audience could not have realized the situation. One naturally expects artists of the rank of Scotti and Pasquali to have their own accompanist, and that the performance should not be marred by any misunderstanding between singer and player, which, without rehearsals, are bound to occur. To depend upon securing local accompanists at each stand is an injustice to the singer, the audience and most certainly to the pianist.

Monday evening, November 7, Pepito Arriola, the Spanish boy pianist, will appear at Simpson Auditorium. He has already concertized with success in Europe, and is said to be a remarkably gifted child. He is a pupil of Alberto Jonas, the Spanish pianist, formerly of the University of Michigan, but now teaching in Berlin. Arriola is a robust

child, very independent, and with the sort of talent that makes it possible for him to accomplish much with a comparatively small outlay of time and strength. An amusing anecdote was lately related of him, to the effect that he liked to play the popular air, "Hiawatha," each hand playing in a different key. This, he said, was "American music."

Victor Herbert's new opera "Natoma" is to have its first production February 6 in Philadelphia, by Dippel's Opera Company.

Establishment of a grand opera company in Chicago will be a distinct advantage not only to that city, but to the entire middle west. Already St. Louis, St. Paul and Milwaukee have completed arrangements for seasons of opera, and others are likely to follow suit. The company is a fine one, including among its members such singers as Gadski, Mary Garden, Melba, Alice Nielsen and others, besides visitors from the Metropolitan, Farrar, Caruso, Scotti, Jadlowker and Slezak. The same company will later sing eleven weeks in Philadelphia and also in New York, Baltimore and Washington.

For 1911 the program at Bayreuth will be two performances of the "Ring," seven of "Parsifal," and five of "Die Meistersinger."

Christian Sinding is writing an opera. It is to be called "The Sacred Mountain," and is the first venture of this Scandinavian composer into the field of opera.

In order that conditions may be made as favorable as possible for the exercise of his creative work, a fellowship has been established at Western College, Oxford, Ohio, for Edgar Stillman-Kelley, the well-known composer. He is to give a course of lectures at the school, but the main object of the arrangement is to further the development of American composition. This is certainly a most significant and important step, and may be the beginning of a movement whose results would be an impetus to creative effort which this country greatly needs. It is to be hoped that other schools will follow the lead of Western College.

An interesting announcement has been made by a Leipzig publishing house, to the effect that the discovery has been made that certain piano compositions published under the name of Edgar Thorn, are in reality the work of Edward MacDowell. They are of a rather light and pleasing order, though bearing strong evidence of MacDowell's hand.

Genoa is to have the premiere of Leoncavallo's latest opera, "La Foscara." The new work is light and pleasing in character, and is said to be suitable for the comic opera stage.

Von Stein Academy Students' Recital
At the 183d recital given by the students of the Von Stein Academy, at the school at Tenth and Hill streets, last Saturday afternoon, the program was as follows:

L'Avalanche (Heller), Edith McBride; Barcarolle (Ehrlich), Dorsey Whittington; Sonatina (Clementi), Marguerite Steyer; Elfin Dance (Jensen), Felice Anchell; Gypsy Dance (Lichten), Cora Hunt; Valse Impromptu (Raff), Blanche Skelton; Study (Orth), Jean Haggerty; Butterfly (Grieg), Victor Nemecek; Valse Impromptu (Ellenberg), Lovena Smoot; An Matin (Goddard), Ethel Leaver; Petite Valse (Dennee), Stella Smoot; Impromptu in A flat (Schubert), Marie Jones; Fen Folet (Jungmann), Dorothea Vogel; Sonatina (Kubla), Selma Siegelman; Violin Solo (Gillis), Constance Kaplan; Spinning Song (Ellmenreich), Grace Ebner; Ballad in A flat (Chopin), Clarence Bates; Rondo Capriccioso (Mendelssohn), Clara Russakov.

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Nikisch won. Arriola, looking no more than his normal, healthy, eleven years, played with an interpretative grasp that set all Europe chattering. "His intelligence, his insight, that of genius in bloom!"

Arriola's Beethoven-playing captivated the continent. His Bach-interpretation, his Chopin-work, are incredibly finished. At St. Petersburg, just over the border from where Mozart at nine played for one ducat, Arriola, at the same age, received 2000 rubles—\$1000.

The career of this gifted little chap has been followed by royal tributes from many courts.

Musical writers have given up comparing Arriola with child-wonders, past or present. On the score of creative power, profound interpretation, his playing is the wonder and delight of musical scholars.

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Art



By Everett C. Maxwell
EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

J. Bond Francisco—Hallett Gallery.

An exhibition of ten landscape subjects from the brush of J. Bond Francisco opened at the Blanchard Hall studio of Herbert H. Hallett, Saturday, October 29, and will continue for two weeks. The general public has not been afforded an opportunity of viewing a one-man display of this favorite painter's work for more than two years. Mr. Francisco has displayed recent canvases at various general exhibitions in that period, however, and on one or two occasions has held a studio reception at his own commodious and interesting workshop on Albany street. At such times admission has been by invitation only, and, owing to the artist's wide circle of friends and admirers, it was impossible to include the general public, although this genial artist is never happier than when discoursing upon his favorite subject with enthusiastic students or sincere art lovers, regardless of their station in life.

At the Hallett studio, 404 Blanchard Hall, ten canvases are now on view, which is a happy number for the wall space which this charming little gallery affords. "Lumber Team," "Sunlight and Shadow" and "On the Trail" have all been seen before, but they are worthy of many and oft-repeated visits. Especially is this true of "Sunlight and Shadow," which received favorable review in these columns during the Chautauqua exhibition at Long Beach. The canvas possesses a sublimity which never ceases to work its charm upon the beholder. A fine reproduction of this painting appears in the current issue of the Fine Arts Journal of Chicago. "Lumber Team" won for the artist a gold medal at the Seattle exhibition, and "On the Trail" teems with the throat-parching heat of the Tehachapi country in mid-summer.

"Sunset" is a recent canvas, and is somewhat of a departure from Mr. Francisco's usual mood. At the right is seen a group of giant oaks, silhouetted against a sunset sky. The foreground is extremely low in tone, the details being lost in shadow. The gorgeous sunlight beyond, just darkening into night is well rendered and of excellent quality of tone. "Evening" is a sequestered canyon study full of lovely violet gray shadows slowly creeping over all the landscape. The opening in the canyon leads on to dull blue hills in the middle distance. The setting sun just touches a far distant peak, lifting the whole scene into poetic harmony. "Grand View Point" is a pleasing composition taken near the Grand Canyon. It shows a fine old tree near the rim, and in the distance is seen the castellated walls of the canyon. "The Old Cedar" is at once delightful and pathetic. The dead trunk and branches of a decaying monarch stand over the canyon, which is depicted in the full glow of a strong sunset.

Number 8 is nothing more than a sketch, yet it is one of the most attractive of the canvases shown. The composition is not so perfect, yet the canvas sings with life and atmospheric hue. The paint is handled in a manner both broad and direct, and is wonderful in its simplicity. A rugged opening in the hills, with a wealth of natural growth and a giant tree in the foreground is called "Mill Creek Canyon." The light and shadow is well handled, and the great splashes of sunlight seen on the hillsides are strong and warm. The sky and floating clouds are true in quality, and one can really walk back of the jutting boulders. "View of the Valley" is a trifle more scenic than its neighbors, but possesses much truth and is very charming in color. A group of tree trunks and scrub oaks forms the foreground, and beyond is seen a great expanse of valley and hills in the far distance. All who admire western landscape, inter-

preted by a sympathetic, nature-loving artist, should pay this worthy showing a visit.

It is gratifying to all true lovers of the beautiful to note with what astonishing alacrity our most influential citizens, civic associations and social institutions have in the last fortnight come forward in a most vigorous protest against the proposed dirt fill across the beautiful Arroyo Seco at Pasadena avenue in Garvanza. To fill this natural park at this point would be nothing short of murder in the first degree, for it would divide the arroyo in its widest place and where it is seen by the greatest number of people who flock to the ostrich farm, Mineral Park, Arroyo Verde Picnic Park and travel by electric car to and from Pasadena. The tree growth, too, is unusually luxurious here, and to cut even one of these fine specimens would be a shame, although many would have to be sacrificed if a dirt fill, 250 feet wide at its base, were to be put in. Then think what an unsightly blot on the face of nature those great naked slopes of yellow dirt would be! The weeds and grass would grow rank upon them in winter, and in summer would die and collect dust and refuse. To me there is nothing more beautiful than a well-designed bridge structure. It is a thing of beauty and a scientific wonder, and this arroyo bridge could be made a feature of the city, as it will be of unusual height and length, thus affording the architect an opportunity for long-flowing lines of perfect grace. Los Angeles has boasted for many moons, both long and loud—let her "make good" a few.

Elizabeth Borglum has returned from Santa Barbara and will be at home to visitors the first Sunday of each month at "El Rosario," her Sierra Madre home.

Miss Leta Horlocker will deliver a lecture on pottery before the Federation of Women's Club, Friday, November 18. November 9 she will speak before the faculty and students of Cummock School on "Art and Individual Expression."

J. Pierpont Morgan has recently purchased another Raphael Madonna, which will adorn the alcove in the library of his New York house. It is smaller than the one by the same master which he bought several years ago.

Writing to his friend, Ralph Mocine, in this city, Joseph Greenbaum, the well-known portrait painter, last heard of in Brittany, says: "Well, I'm back again in Paris, after a somewhat unsuccessful summer in Brittany. Nevertheless, I cannot kick, as at least I have my large canvas I wrote you about and which I think will show up all right when I return. I can assure you that the sun was noticeable mostly by its absence; therefore, outdoors as a painting place was nil. Have had good criticism on my large picture, also my Catalina ones made quite a hit here among the artists who have seen them. I do not know yet whether to leave them for the Salon or not, though I was told they would undoubtedly pass. Still, I feel I would rather bring them back with me, as otherwise I have very little to show. Am leaving here the first week in November, and expect to be in Los Angeles toward the end of the month. You would be surprised how poorly they work in the schools here. Nothing like what they used to do when I went. It seems this new movement of using pure color is knocking them, for they will not get down and draw. Wright is a wild, pure colorist, but he also is trying hard to draw, and am sure we will hear from him yet and not very long at that. He has an unlimited talent, and as he works hard every and all day, must eventually arrive. His idea of color arrangement is really wonderful in one who has studied but little more than a year. Me for the sunshine of Southern California, and when I get back it will be to stay for some time."



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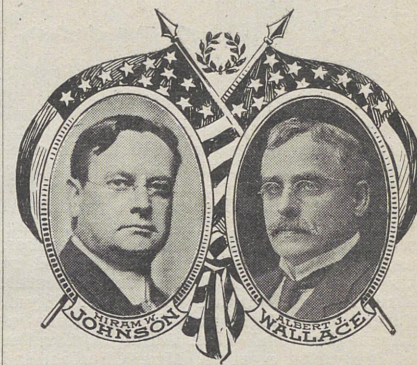
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Thirty-sixth S. D.....Charles W. Bell
Thirty-eighth S. D.....Leslie R. Hewitt

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Sixty-seventh A. D.....H. G. Cattell
Sixty-eighth A. D.....P. F. Cogswell
Sixty-ninth A. D...William E. Hinshaw
Seventieth A. D.....Edwin M. Butler
Seventy-first A. D.....Lyman Farwell
Seventy-second A. D...Henry S. Benedict
Seventy-third A. D.....Henry H. Lyon
Seventy-fourth A. D...Chas. H. Randall
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Social & Personal



By Ruth Burke

Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Albers of 2640 Menlo avenue of the betrothal of their daughter, Mrs. Bert Harmon Merchant, to Mr. William Kendall Leonard, a prominent manufacturer of Piqua, Ohio. The wedding date will be set for December, and the nuptials will be celebrated at the home of the bride-elect's sister, Mrs. Alfred Willard French of Piqua, Ohio. Mrs. Merchant is the niece of Lieut.-Gen. and Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee of Magnolia avenue, Mrs. Chaffee and Mrs. Albers being sisters. She is of an unusually charming personality and has a host of admiring friends among the smart set here. She has been visiting in the east with relatives and friends for several months and, although the wedding will take place in the east, Mr. Leonard and his bride plan to come to Los Angeles in February for a visit.

One of the most brilliant of the season's debutante functions was the reception given Friday afternoon by Mrs. Hamilton Bowman Rollins of 700 West Twenty-eighth street to introduce her daughter, Miss Jane Rollins. The affair was artistic and resplendent in its appointments, and the home beautifully embowered with flowers and greenery. Guests included a large number of the society matrons and maids of the exclusive circles. Miss Rollins is a winsome young woman with a host of admirers and will be one of the most feted of the season's debutantes.

Mrs. A. L. Stetson of 1240 West Twenty-ninth street has as a house guest her sister, Mrs. C. H. Snyder of Berkeley. Mrs. Stetson was hostess Thursday at a prettily appointed luncheon given at her home.

One of the prettiest of the affairs of the week enjoyed by the season's debutantes was the afternoon tea given Wednesday by Miss Genevieve Wilson of 2417 Budlong avenue in honor of Miss Juliette Borden, daughter of Mr. Sheldon Borden of South Hope street, who recently returned from a trip abroad, and whose formal bow in society is to be an event of this winter. In the living room a color scheme of yellow and green prevailed and in the dining room red carnations and red roses were used. The den was in brown, the autumn tints, and the hall in yellow and brown. Miss Wilson was assisted in receiving by Mrs. William Eliot Selbie, Misses Nora Dickinson, Mildred Burnett, Florence Clark, Elizabeth Wood, Florence Wood, Helen Macleish, Dorothy Macleish, Helen Dickinson, Mary Bernard, Lily Olschhausen and Fannie Carpenter. Miss Wilson, it will be remembered, is the betrothed of Mr. Cecil Borden. Thursday, the day following Miss Wilson's tea in her honor, Miss Borden was herself a hostess, entertaining with a daintily appointed luncheon at the Los Angeles Country Club. The decorations were in yellow chrysanthemums and the guests included a coterie of the season's buds, who are Misses Amy Marie Norton, Elizabeth Hicks, Jane Rollins, Katherine Stearns, Lucile Clark, Sally McFarland, Mildred Burnett, Marjory Utley, Elizabeth Wood, Florence Wood, Frances Richards and Sally Bonner. Mrs. M. C. Burnett, grandmother of the hostess, and Mrs. J. A. Anderson chaperoned the party.

Concluding an unusually active week of society affairs will be the attractively appointed luncheon which Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee of 987 Magnolia avenue will give at her home this afternoon, Mrs. Huckins of Fort Leavenworth being the honored guest. Mrs. Huckins, who is of the army circle, is a guest at Hotel Ingraham for a part of the winter season.

Society's program of events for this season is to be pleasantly enhanced by the two subscription balls planned for December 30 and February 27. Invitations for the first of these two brilliant functions are to be issued soon, the list of guests already having been chosen. These affairs, which are so happily anticipated by the smart set, form an important part of the winter's events and to the debutantes especially

are ever memorable occasions. Hostesses this season will be twelve, including Mmes. Alfred Solano, Hancock Banning, Ernest A. Bryant, Michael J. Connell, Hugh L. Macneil, Walter S. Newhall, I. N. Van Nuys, Walter Jarvis Barlow, Granville MacGowan, Allan C. Balch, Guy Cochran, George J. Denis.

One of the most elaborate of the season's society functions was the large reception given Wednesday by Mrs. Walter Jarvis Barlow at her home, 2329 South Figueroa street. Several hundred invitations were issued for the afternoon. The entire home was artistically decorated with quantities of chrysanthemums, and the drawing-room was particularly beautiful with the floral array. In the library the color scheme was of pink and green, and the dining room was dainty in white. Mr. Barlow was assisted in receiving by a number of prominent society matrons, and her assistants included many of the season's debutantes.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Jevne, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Braly and Mr. and Mrs. H. Jevne returned to their homes this week, the former four from an extended eastern trip and the latter couple from a tour of the world. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Jevne and Mr. and Mrs. Braly, who left here two months ago, enjoyed a delightful trip through the east, touring through the New England states, visiting the many points of interest and making a three weeks' stop in New York City. Mr. and Mrs. H. Jevne, who joined the party in the east following their return from their European trip, are domiciled for the winter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Henneberger on Alvarado Terrace.

Among the affairs of the earlier part of the week was the theater party at the Mason given Monday evening by Mrs. Hugh Livingstone Macneil and her daughter, Miss Macneil of South Figueroa street. Following the performance supper was enjoyed at the Alexandria. The affair was in honor of Miss Elizabeth Hicks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hicks of West Adams street, and guests included Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hicks, Miss Hicks, Miss Katherine Banning, Miss Elizabeth Wood, Mr. James Slauson, Mr. Edward Swift, Dr. Bernard Smith, Mr. Clinton Judy and Mr. Henry Daly.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Boothe of 1515 Garfield avenue, South Pasadena, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Sarah Boothe, to Mr. Allan Gordon Bohannon of New York, the nuptials to be celebrated Tuesday evening, November 22, at St. Paul's pro-cathedral. Mrs. Earl Y. Boothe, sister-in-law of the bride-elect, will be her matron of honor and Miss Harriet Boothe will be maid of honor. The bridesmaids chosen are Misses Gertrude King, Clara Vickers, Alice Middleton and Helen Dickinson. Mr. Earl Boothe will be best man and the ushers will be Messrs. Sterling Boothe, Jay Boothe, Raymond Gould, Bert Howell of San Francisco, Frank von Tesmar, George J. Jaeger and Perry Barker of San Diego. Following the church service a small reception will be held at the Boothe home for the bridal party. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Boothe have issued invitations also for a large reception to be given for the bride and groom at the California Club, Thursday, December 1.

Mrs. G. Wiley Wells of Santa Monica, who recently returned home from an extended trip abroad, has issued invitations for a luncheon to be given at her beach home Friday, November 11.

Mrs. James S. Slauson of 2345 South Figueroa street will entertain Monday evening with a dinner party.

One of the most artistic affairs of the week was the dinner party given Friday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Modini-Wood at their home in St. James Park, in honor of Major and Mrs. John Hubert Norton, who recently returned from an extended European trip. The decorations were particularly attractive and places were arranged for Major and Mrs. Norton, Lieut.-Gen. and Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Col. and Mrs. John H. Stearns, Major



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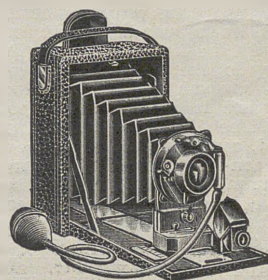
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and Mrs. E. F. C. Klokke, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Cockins, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Mrs. I. N. Van Nuys and General M. H. Sherman.

At a large and brilliant reception to be given by Mrs. John Hubert Norton at her home, 834 West Twenty-eighth street, Wednesday afternoon, November 9, Miss Amy Marie Norton, daughter of the hostess, will make her formal debut.

Mrs. Randolph H. Miner of West Adams street has issued invitations for a tea to be given at the California Club, Wednesday, November 9, the affair being in compliment to Mrs. John Dwight of Washington.

One of the most attractive of the week's society events was the elaborate luncheon given Wednesday at the Hotel Darby by Miss Lucile Clark for Miss Marjorie Utley and Miss Katherine Banning, two of the most charming of the season's debutantes. The decorations were in yellow chrysanthemums and ferns, attractively arranged, and places at the table were set for Misses Katherine Banning, Marjorie Utley, Josephine McMillan, Rebecca McMillan, Phila Milbank, Anne Patton, Kate Van Nuys, Charline Coulter, Florence Brown, Emily Newlin, Mary Addison Walker, Clara Vickers, Sarah Boothe, Juliet Borden, Mary Reed, Jane Rollins, Elizabeth Hicks, Elizabeth Helm, Katherine Stearns, Elizabeth Wood, Florence Wood, Amy Marie Norton, Virginia Nourse, Mildred Burnett, Kathleen Spence, Marguerite Hughes, Sally McFarland, Beatrice Cutter, Emma Conroy, Adelaide Brown, Andrietta Glassell, Lucy Brown, Julia Murray, Katherine Bashford, Sally Banner, Evangeline Duque, Lita Murieta, Madeline King, Gertrude King, Mary Lindley, Florence Rowan, Carolne Trask, Jean Long, Virginia Garner, Doris Davidson, Harjorie Severance, Sarah Utley, Marie Bobrick and Clarisse Stevens.

Los Angeles has gained as permanent residents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Clark, Jr., and their young son, who have purchased the imposing home of Mr. and Mrs. David C. McCan, at West Adams and Cimarron streets. Former Senator Clark and his family also will become more than transitory residents of Los Angeles, as they will pass much of their time here as house guests of Mr. Clark's son.

Mrs. Edward L. Doheny will be hostess at a luncheon Tuesday afternoon, November 9, at her beautiful home in Chester place.

Mrs. Samuel Jackson Whitmore of the Hotel Alexandria will be at home informally the first and second Mondays in November, from 3 to 5 o'clock. No cards have been issued.

Mrs. J. C. Drake and her sister, Mrs. Mary Longstreet, will be hostess, Saturday, November 12, at a luncheon at the California Club. The affair is planned in honor of Mrs. John Dwight of Washington, who is here as the guest of her mother, Mrs. Emeline Childs.

Mr. W. G. Brimson, vice-president and general manager of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City railroad, is a visitor in Los Angeles, being registered at the Lankershim. Mr. Brimson is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Alice Brimson of Chicago, and the two are enjoying the Catalina Island, Mt. Lowe and other local pleasure trips in and near Los Angeles.

Complimentary to Mrs. J. G. Mossin and Mrs. William Ramsey, who recently returned from an extended trip abroad, Mrs. Michael J. Connell of 2307 South Figueroa street entertained Wednesday at her home with a handsomely appointed luncheon. The floral decorations were suggestive of autumn, leaves and chrysanthemums being gracefully combined in the arrangement. Besides the guests of honor and the hostess, places were set for Mmes. Alfred Solano, Godfrey T. Stamm, J. F. Conroy, Dan McFarland, J. Ross Clark, Guy Cochran, Charles Modini-Wood, Jaro von Schmidt, Cameron Erskine Thom, Adna R. Chaffee and Miss Ellazbeth Wolters.

Mrs. James H. Rollins, who is the house guest for the winter of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Bowman Rollins of 700 West Twenty-eighth street entertained Tuesday evening with a dinner party. The table decorations were especially pretty, yellow chrysanthemums being used with yellow-shaded candelabra. Guests included Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Adna R.

Chaffee, Gen. and Mrs. Charles D. Viele, Gen. and Mrs. G. H. Burton, Maj. and Mrs. John H. Norton, Maj. and Mrs. E. F. C. Klokke and Mrs. J. L. Sehon, wife of Captain Sehon of San Diego.

Recent arrivals at Hotel Virginia include Mr. E. F. Hobard, Mr. J. E. Wells, Pasadena; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Cowell, Ossining, N. Y.; Miss Ernsting, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Haupt, Miss Norma Haupt, Mr. W. F. Haupt, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. George W. T. Snare, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Williams, Miss Cecile Williams, Los Angeles; Mr. J. P. Lindsay, Chicago; Miss G. E. Wood, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Norvell, El Paso, Tex.; Mr. James Thomson, Mr. Fred Detmars, Mr. W. Gates, Mr. Frank C. Smith and wife, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Leach, Oakland, Cal.

Students of the Cummock School of Expression enjoyed a merry dance when the intermediate class entertained in their honor, Saturday evening, October 29. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill M. Grigg and the faculty were among the guests. Cider, ginger cake, apples and toasted marshmallows were served. Black bats hung from the ceiling, and black cats of paper grinned on the walls and huge yellow pumpkins and cornstalks all added to the picturesqueness of the hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Drake and Miss Drake have returned to Los Angeles from the Hotel Virginia, Long Beach, and have taken apartments at the Alexandria until the first of December, when they will go into their own home at 2633 South Hoover street.

Mrs. J. W. McKinley of West Adams street entertained Thursday at luncheon, followed by an afternoon at bridge. Places were laid at the table for sixteen guests.

Mrs. A. J. Howard of 1540 Wilton place entertained informally Tuesday afternoon at bridge, four tables being occupied.

Another of the week's delightful round of entertaining will be the tea which Mrs. Frank S. Hicks of 832 West Adams street will give this afternoon at her home in honor of her two sisters, Mrs. John W. Dwight of Washington and Mrs. Frederic Park Reynolds of Fortress Monroe. The affair will be informal.

Mrs. E. Avery McCarthy was hostess recently at a prettily appointed bridge party given at her new home, 515 Manhattan place, in honor of Mrs. John D. McCarthy of San Francisco. The house was artistically decorated in chrysanthemums, different colors of the flowers being arranged in the various rooms.

Mr. George E. Feagans returned home recently from a three months' trip to Europe. He was accompanied from the east by Mrs. Feagans, their daughter, Mrs. Orville Joy, and grandson, who met him in New York for the western trip.

Mrs. Frank Harrison, who has been the house guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Postmaster and Mrs. William H. Harrison of 1137 West Twenty-ninth street, has returned to her home in Fort Worth, Texas.

Mrs. L. Marks Porter of Boston, Mass., is at the Mt. Washington.

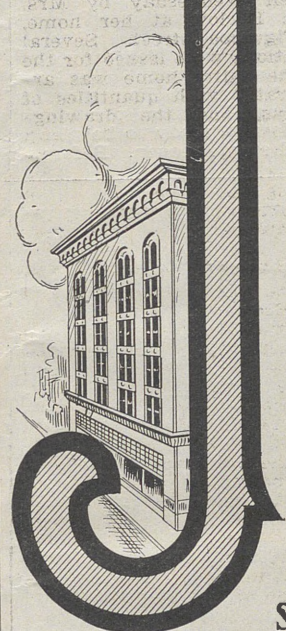
Mr. and Mrs. George Drake Ruddy are at the Hershey Arms for the winter, having leased their home at 2711 Wilshire boulevard to Mr. and Mrs. John Martyn Haenke of Burlingame. Mrs. Haenke, who formerly was Miss Marie Churchill, daughter of Mr. Samuel Churchill of San Francisco, has a number of friends in Los Angeles among the fashionable set.

Mrs. C. Hanson of Pasadena entertained at luncheon at Hotel Mt. Washington Thursday. The table was decorated with yellow and white chrysanthemums, and covers were laid for twelve. The afternoon was devoted to cards.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse B. Alexander, who have been enjoying an extended southern trip, have returned and are at the Hershey Arms on Wilshire boulevard for the winter.

Women of the Needlework Guild of America, Los Angeles branch, will meet at Kramer's on Grand avenue, Monday, November 7, and Tuesday, November 8, for their annual collection and distribution of garments. The in-gathering will be made Monday and the following day will be devoted to the distribution. Only new garments

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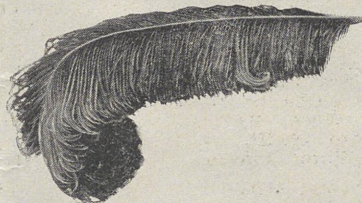
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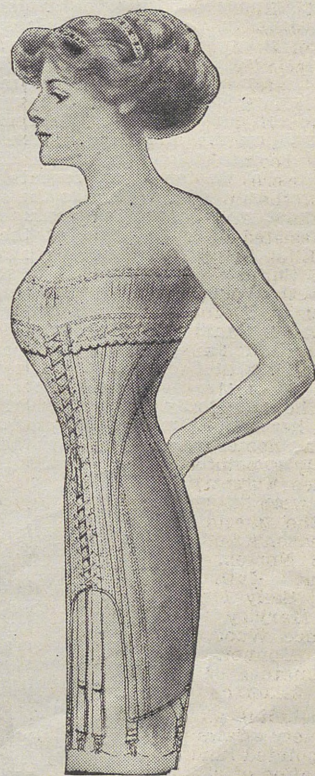
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are solicited and two articles of clothing serve as a membership fee. These latter are distributed to the local charity associations for their work among the poor. All who have promised garments and any who wish to give to the worthy cause are requested to take their contributions to Kramer's on the dates named. Officers of the Los Angeles branch are Mrs. R. H. Herron, honorary president; Mrs. S. S. Salisbury, president; Mrs. George Bugbee, Mrs. Harry C. Callender and Mrs. Mary E. Hartwell, vice presidents; Mrs. Theodore A. Eisen, secretary, and Mrs. O. P. Clark, treasurer.

Monday evening the guests of Mt. Washington were treated to a Halloween dinner party. The tables were elaborately and beautifully decorated under the able direction of Miss Currie and her efficient helpers. Yellow and white chrysanthemums and bright autumn leaves were scattered over the snowy linen, while jack-o-lanterns oc-



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cupied places of honor. Hand-painted place cards marked the place of each guest. The menu was an exhibition of the art and ability of the chef and his helpers.

Cheaters

It is a capital comedy that Henry Miller is giving his audiences this week at the Mason in "Her Husband's Wife." There is a finish, a charm about his work that is more nearly remindful of the art of Charles Wyndham than is noticeable in that of any other actor on the American stage today, unless, perhaps, Otis Skinner is excepted. His methods are natural and unaffected. He never attempts to drive his points home with a sledge hammer, but by a shrug, a gesture, an exclamation, a comprehensive facial expression, completely compasses the end sought. As John Belden, the bachelor uncle of Irene Randolph and of her brother, Richard Belden, Mr. Miller never appeared to better advantage in this city, and his satisfactory portrayal is a study long to be remembered with pleasure. Irene Randolph fancies she is in a quick decline, and her love for her husband prompts her to select the right woman, in her estimation, as her successor. When she unfolds her plan to Emily Ladew, really in love with Richard, that demure person accepts the trust with apparent complacency, but secretly she is mortified beyond words, and, confiding in Uncle John, she arranges to teach Irene a lesson. Blossoming out in gay plumage, she flirts outrageously with the husband, so that Irene rapidly repents of her choice and tries to annul the compact. How she is cured of her fancied hypochondria and also of her desire to be supplanted as a wife, forms the delicious comedy which Mr. Thomas has so ingeniously concocted. Laura Hope Crews, as Irene, enters into the whimsical spirit of the comedy admirably. She is pretty, piquant and has undeniable talent. Her transitions of simulated anger and blandishment, hope and fear are naturally effected and serve to heighten the fun. Walter Hitchcock is an excellent Stuart Randolph. His alcoholic spree, a difficult essay, if repulsion is to be avoided, is a triumph in that respect. Josephine Lovett is an arch Emily Ladew, and Charles Gotthold is adequate as Richard Belden. Witty lines abound in the play, which is good fun throughout. A one-act curtain raiser, "Frederic Le Maitre," by the late Clyde Fitch, is a pleasing innovation, in which Henry Miller, the master-actor, reveals to a little milliner, who aspires to the stage, the great gulf separating genius from mediocrity. His depiction of the deserted husband, following her attempt to portray the deserted wife is a strong piece of dramatic work. Incidentally, Laura Hope Crews conceals art by her clever assumption of Madeline Fleury. Strains of Tom Moore's "Believe Me, etc.," introduced at the close, remind the local theatergoer that this beautiful song is being sadly overworked of late, three times in as many weeks, at three different theaters, this melody having been introduced.

S. T. C.

"Mary Jane's Pa" at the Majestic

Max Figman is far from a one-play actor, but until he finds a worthy successor to "The Man on the Box," and more particularly to his present play, "Mary Jane's Pa," one hopes that the latter grows as old and increasingly popular in his service as has the "Sis Hopkins" of Rose Melville's creation. The story recites the reclamation of an errant husband, who, after lightly disregarding his domestic duties and yielding to the spirit of wanderlust, returns to his wife and two girls after an absence of eleven years. It is Mary Jane who first awakens the real man in the lovable scapegrace, and in the end everything comes out happily. The play is filled with that keynote to success, heart-interest, and the realism of its interpretation makes the attraction a stellar one. Max Figman is a great favorite locally, and in "Mary Jane's Pa" his subtle delineation of humor is at its best. Every detail of his acting is marked by a naturalness that is highly satisfactory to a discriminating audience. Mr. Figman has the support of a most capable company. Helene Lackaye, as Portia Perkins, the wife, gives a praiseworthy characterization, contributing a large share to the success of the production. The Mary Jane

Perkins of Dorothy McKay is a delightfully natural child, and Dorothy Phillips as the older sister, Lucille Perkins also does meritorious work. The other character parts in the play are exceedingly well taken, each being carefully and truthfully drawn.

Grand Opera at the Auditorium

Opera, grand opera at a dollar and down, received its triumph and vindication Monday night at the Auditorium when the Bevani Opera Company opened its engagement with a splendid production of "Lucia di Lammermoor." The house was filled from pit to dome with music lovers, ready to be pleased, and they had ample reason. Before the



LOUISE MEYERS AT THE ORPHEUM

first act was half over it was plain to see that Regina Vicarino, the much-heralded coloratura soprano possesses a fresh, young voice of exquisite delicacy, and Eugenio Battain, the tenor, is a fine dramatic singer. They divided the honors between them. The chorus is comely and newly costumed, making a picturesque ensemble, and their voices are true and fresh. The principals are all acceptable. Achille Alberti has a fine, big baritone voice, which he uses with skill and discretion. Helen Newcombe, as Alice, has small opportunity, but her voice promises well. William Giuliani sang his role brilliantly, if a little harshly. The orchestra is good, and well conducted by Robert Francini. The enthusiasm of the audience was undoubted and there were repeated curtain calls after every act. It was a promising opening for an artistic and satisfying opera season all round. The management was wreathed in smiles. In the musical column a more critical consideration of the singers and orchestra will be found.

"Maid and the Mummy" at the Grand In "The Maid and the Mummy," Ferris Hartman and his splendid company present at the Grand Opera House this week an excellent attraction, a veritable compote of fun and humor

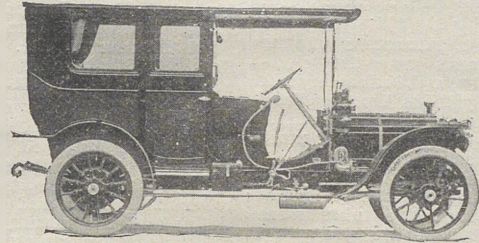
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An Orchestral Program at Lunch and Tea.

that is undeniably popular with theatergoers. A pleasing feature of the production is the work of the chorus. As Washington Stubbs, an impecunious curio dealer, Mr. Hartman injects the major comedy into the entertainment. Walter De Leon as Boliver, his man-of-all-work, and "Muggins" Davies, as Muggsie, a street urchin, score heavily in the honors. Both do notably good work, but the latter is accorded special approval with repeated encores for her "Lady Gwendevere" exits. Robert Z. Leonard, whose appearances on the stage are of the whirlwind variety, wins his share of the applause, while Marta Golden, in an awfully hobbled skirt, corners many of the laughs.

Myrtle Dingwall, Josie Hart and Joseph Fogarty all do commendable work, and George Poultny strives futilely to add romance to the play with a small part.

Orpheum's Strong Attractions

One of the best acts that has graced the Orpheum stage in a long time is featured there this week by William Rock and Miss Maude Fulton. They present an original dance creation which is artistic and decidedly clever. Both are talented character delineators and their dancing is interpretative of the various entertaining portrayals comprising their act. Particularly good is "The Dance With the Devil," which wordless drama is enacted with an artistry that merits unstinted approval. Their imitation of a song and dance team, seeking to elevate the stage, is a laughable bit, as is their song of the

featured on this week's bill at the Los Angeles Theater. They are burlesque magicians, who mingle broad humor, which is amusing, with travesties on "illusions." Acrobatic stunts are provided by the athletic collegians, Leonard, Louie & Gillette, who find much favor with the audience. Hallen & Hayes are dancers of no mean ability, but it is a pity that their patter should be interpolated, particularly since one member of the team suffers from an impediment in his speech. Were the Hughes Musical Trio conscientiously to practice on their various instruments, their ensemble work would be greatly improved. As it is, their harmony is crude and not altogether pleasant to the ear. A number of beautiful cats and several monkeys go through a series of edifying feats under the direction of Mme. Jenny, whose careful



VIOLA ALLEN, IN "THE WHITE SISTER," AT THE MAJESTIC

girl and the ship, while their more serious delineations pleasingly intersperse their mimicry. Honors for second place are closely contested by newcomers and holdovers. Maurice Freeman, in a human interest sketch, "Tony and the Stork," plays on the emotional chords of his audiences, and his acting is pervaded by a naturalism that finds favor for the simple little sketch. The Neapolitans, a trio of singers with voices of more than usual worth, render familiar and popular excerpts from well-known operas, winning a deservedly hearty encore. Frank Work and Reinhold Owner do a fairly clever turn of rough and tumble athletics, that lends varied to the bill. Holdovers are led in popular favor by Howard & Howard in "The Porter and the Salesman." The Evers-Wisdom company in "Baseballitis," a comedy sketch; Thomas Smith and his "Three Peaches," and Fred Singer in his musical novelty, "The Violinmaker of Cremona," are strong cards, and the program concludes with motion pictures of the championship baseball team in action on the diamond.

Diversified Bill at the Los Angeles Martini & Maxmillian are deservedly

training is evident. Lester & Moure and the Laugh-o-scope pictures are mirth provokers of equal merit.

Offerings for Next Week

"Three Twins," that tuneful musical comedy which pleased audiences last season, is announced for one week at the Mason Opera House, beginning Monday, November 7, with Wednesday and Saturday matinees. Victor Morley, in the role of Tom Stanhope, and Bessie Clifford, as Molly Somers, made pronounced personal hits during the former engagement here. They return next week at the head of the company. Among the supporting cast are Willard Flannigan, Frank Smith, Harry Collins, Reggie Morris, Edward Wade, Edward Bower, Minnie Allen, Ada Bateman and a number of others. No songs of the past decade have scored more heavily than the "Yama Yama Man" and "Cuddle Up a Little Closer, Lovey Mine." Other popular numbers are "Boo Hoo, Tee Hee" and "Good Night." The Faceograph and the electrical swing are pleasing effects which provide novelty.

By personal arrangement with George M. Cohan, the Burbank company will stage the latest and most successful

The Auditorium

SECOND SUCCESSFUL WEEK, Commencing Monday, Nov. 7. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

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Monday Night and Saturday Matinee... LOVE TALES OF HOFFMANN
With Vicarino, Sacchetti, Alberti, De Dreux, Florian.

Tuesday and Saturday Evenings AIDA
With Frery, Battain, Jarman, Campana, Bevani, Florian.

Wednesday Matinee..... MARTHA
Francini, Sacchetti, De Dreux, Alberti, Florian.

Wednesday and Friday Nights..... FAUST
Wednesday Night, Frery, Friday Night, Francini, Battain, Bevani, Campana, Jarman.

Thursday Night..... LA TRAVIATA
With Vicarino, Sacchetti, Alberti, Newcombe, Florian, Giuliani.

A complete scenic production of classic compositions. A splendid chorus.

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Oliver Morosco, Manager.

BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 7, MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

VIOLA ALLEN Accompanied by JAMES O'NEILL and the greatest supporting company ever organized, in

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First time by any stock company, through personal arrangements with the author. George M. Cohan's greatest success,

THE YANKEE PRINCE

Farewell appearance of the Musical Comedy star, Percy Bronson.

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WEEK BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE, NOVEMBER 6,
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FERRIS HARTMAN

And his merry associates present Henry W. Savage's glittering, glorious musical comedy,

WOODLAND

Popular prices. Seats selling.

Los Angeles Theater

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WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 7,

Walter Law in "At the Threshold"
Cora Simpson
Arnold and Ethel Grazer

Aviation week at the Los Angeles;
Professor Burleigh's
AEROPLANE GIRL

Leroy & Harvey
L. Wolf
Gilbert
The Laugh-o-Scope

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Matinee

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Maurice Freeman & Co.

"Tony and the Stork."

The Neapolitans

Popular Operatic Songs

Work & Ower

European Eccentric Gymnasts

Every night 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c

Orpheum Motion Pictures

Matinee daily 10c, 25c, 50c

musical comedy of this prolific producer, "The Yankee Prince," beginning with Sunday's matinee. Three weeks of hard work have been devoted to perfecting the production. David M. Hartford has superintended the staging and the book; George Towle has drilled the big chorus of forty-eight people for the musical numbers, and Percy Bronson has directed the dances. Incidentally, this is Mr. Bronson's farewell appearance, as this is the last of the

series of musical comedies for which Mr. Morosco especially engaged this young star. Miss Rambeau will add to her former triumphs in musical comedy with her several songs, "The Pride of the Family," "Lena" and a "coon song" duet with Percy Bronson. Bronson will be at his best in a variety of songs and dances. There will also be a dance of the "Merry Widow" type by Mr. Bronson and Miss Rambeau. Another special feature will be the introduction

of Miss Travers as a singer. It was in musical comedy that this actress first started her stage career. Altogether, there will be seventy-five people employed in the production of "The Yankee Prince."

Popular-priced grand opera, as presented by the Bevani company this week at the Auditorium has proved a triumph. Music-loving Los Angeles has not been slow in taking advantage of the exceptional offering at the big playhouse, which has been doing a capacity business. Beginning Monday night, the Bevanis start their second week. With the exception of Thursday evening, when "La Traviata" will be repeated, the entire week's bill will be new. Monday night and Saturday matinee will be devoted to "The Love Tales of Hoffman," Tuesday and Saturday evening to "Aida," Wednesday matinee and Friday evening to "Faust," and Wednesday evening to "Martha," Offenbach's melodious opera. "The Love Tales of Hoffman," is expected to prove one of the big successes of the Bevani engagement. The advance sale has been a record breaker.

Viola Allen, in Marion Crawford's play, "The White Sister," will open a week's engagement at the Majestic Theater, Monday, November 7, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Her supporting company includes such well-known people as James O'Neill, Minna Gale and Henry Stanford. The story of "The White Sister" deals with a girl, who, while engaged to be married, feels obligated to let her fiancé go to the front in pursuance of his duty as an officer of the Italian army. When she discovers from a list of the killed that he is dead, she enters a convent. Unfortunately for her, the report of the young officer's death was erroneous, and he returns to find her behind convent walls. This play had its origin in real life and was told to Mr. Crawford by the priest of a little Italian village. It first appeared in serial form in one of the standard magazines.

One of the enjoyable events of the week will be the revival of Henry W. Savage's glittering musical comedy triumph, "Woodland," which Ferris Hartman and his big singing and dancing company will offer as their fourth production at the Grand Opera House. This famous Pixley and Luder's fantasy was one of the successes of the Hartman season last year. Mr. Hartman's funmaking proclivities will find wide scope in the role of Blue Jay. Robert Leonard will be seen as Rooster, Walter De Leon as Dr. Raven, Joseph Fogarty as Cardinal Grosbeak, Oliver Lenoir as Judge Owl, and George Poultney as Robin Red Breast. As Miss Nightingale, Myrtle Dingwall will display her brilliant vocal qualities. Josie Hart will play Lady Peacock; Muggins Davies, Jenny Wren; Marta Golden, Poll Parrot; Anna Little, Prince Eagle; Angela Pinckley, Miss Dove, and Carmen Phillips, Miss Canary. "Woodland" will be given for one week only. The chorus has been increased to forty-eight for this occasion.

Those who prefer their "highbrow" dramatics in tabloid form will find the new headliner on the coming Orpheum bill to their fancy. Hal Stephens, with an excellent little company, will present "Famous Scenes From Famous Plays," giving in succession, "The Merchant of Venice," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Rip Van Winkle," and others. Louise Meyers, who in a maid's garb entirely ran away with the act in which she appeared last season, returns with Mildred Warren and Bert Lyon as the head of a new act, "A Little of Everything." Her sprightly dancing and clever singing are still features of the act. The Six Abdallahs are not sons of the desert, but clever Americans who took that name. They are expert athletes and tumblers and have lately been with the New York Hippodrome shows. The Joseph Adelmann family come here on their first American tour in a German act, "Musical Scenes in Nurnburg," in which they play on a number of instruments. Rock & Fulton are holdovers, but their dance creations will hold high place on the bill. Others remaining over are Maurice Freeman & Company in "Tony and the Stork," the Neapolitans and Work & Ower.

This week will be Aviation Week at the Los Angeles Theater, when professor Burleigh's aeroplane girl will open her engagement at the Sullivan & Considine house for a week of flights

over the heads of the audience. Now that the eyes of the world are eagerly watching the contests between aeroplanes and their aviators, Sullivan & Considine are offering a timely novelty in this latest attraction. The young woman, however, is not the only feature of the new bill, for it contains that well-known actor, Walter Law, who is making his first appearance in vaudeville in Jackson Haag's powerful dramatic playlet, "At the Threshold." Cora Simpson, known as "the Maid de Luxe," in her clever novelty entitled "Interviews," has an entertaining turn. Arnold and Ethel Grazier have a series of terpsichorean oddities, among them a toe dance by Arnold Grazier, who is the only man on the stage who has mastered that art. Completing the bill are LeRoy & Harvey, in their funny skit, "Rained In," L. Wolf Gilbert, entertainer and songster, and the Laugh-o-scope.

With capacity houses every night of the two weeks' run of "The Blue Mouse," in which Lewis S. Stone's serious humor is at its best in his portrayal of the young private secretary and Eleanor Gordon's sparkling frivolity is at bubbling point continuously, it is no wonder that a third week of this sparkling farce comedy is insisted upon to take care of the demands for seats. Never was there better team work by the company than in this rollicking play and that it has captured the town is but natural. It will have to give way after next week to "The Gay Lord Quex," with Mr. Stone in the title role and Eleanor Gordon playing Sophie Fulgarney.

Pepito Arriola, considered the most artistic of all youthful pianists, will be heard in two recitals next week at



PEPITO ARRIOLA, IN RECITAL

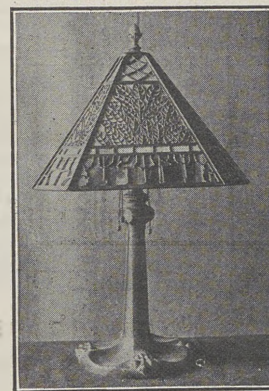
Simpson Auditorium. Monday evening, November 7, he makes his initial bow to Los Angeles audiences, and Friday evening, November 11, he presents a second program, opening what is known as the supplemental series of the Great Philharmonic Course. The Arriola programs are as follows:

Monday evening—Sonata Op. 53 (Waldstein); Nocturne H dur Op. 62, No. 1. Praeludien Op. 28, Polonaise As dur Op. 53 (Chopin); Praeludie Op. 3 (Rachmaninoff); Warum, Vogel als Prophet (Schumann); Liebestraum, Ungarische Rhapsodie No. 6 (Liszt). Friday evening—Fantasie und Fugue (Bach-Liszt); Praeludie Op. 28, Scherzo B moll Op. 31 (Chopin); Arabeske (Schumann); Pres du berceau, Etude (Moszkowski); Campanella (Paganini-Liszt).

This week sees a return of several of the old favorites to Levy's popular Cafe Chantant. Lillie Lillian, the Viennese prima donna, comes for another week of waltz song and opera selections of the Fatherland; Betty Blake, the piquant character change artiste, has a new group of catchy modern songs, embellished with artistic gowns and comedy novelties. Senorita Clementina, has arranged a trio of classics of the Italian dramatic songs, and Mlle. Beatrice and M. Franco still pursue the

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LEWIS S. STONE and the Belasco Company will present the third big week of the famously successful farce,

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Given by special arrangement with the Messrs. Shubert

"No livelier farce comedy has been seen in Los Angeles in many seasons. . .

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An entire year in New York; six months in Chicago; three months in Boston; three months in Philadelphia. Never before played on any Los Angeles stage. Regular Belasco prices---Nights, 25c, 50c, 75c; Matinees, 25c, 50c. To follow, Pinero's greatest play, "The Gay Lord Quex."

Parisian idea of fancy dances and acrobatic stunts. The Milano Duo, in the last week of their engagement, promise excellent selections from the modern Italian and English writers. The Kammermeyer orchestra still remains a feature of the Levy program.

"Rigoletto" at the Auditorium

Bevani Opera Company gave a very even performance of "Rigoletto," Wednesday evening. The cast was, on the whole, well balanced, and the chorus was especially effective. Francini sang the role of Gilda, in which she had a fine opportunity to display her powers. She has a naturally beautiful voice, with a fine ring in the higher registers, but much of her middle voice is ineffective because of faulty placement. In her work with Battain, owing to his excessively brilliant, sometimes brassy voice, and his inability or disinclination to modulate it, she was often at a great disadvantage. Nevertheless, she sang well, and deserves the warmest praise for her conscientious, effective work. Alberti has an agreeable voice which he knows how to use, and he proved himself an able and experienced actor. Bevani and Florian, in the smaller parts of Sparafucile and Monterone, and de Dreux as Madelina, were also effective. The orchestra was far better than on the preceding evening, and played with spirit the familiar Verdi score. The chorus did excellent work, and was a delight to the eye as well as the ear. The costumes were good, and the stage setting passable. A large audience again proved that the masses love grand opera, and will patronize it if it is within their reach. Los Angeles should be able to support such a company for a long season each winter.

W. F. C.

Gadski's Enjoyable Concert

As was to have been expected, a large and eager audience greeted Madame Gadski as she stepped out on the stage Thursday evening at Simpson Auditorium. The artist was in fine voice, and sang a long and varied program

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with that perfect poise, absolute finish and unimpeachable good taste which always characterize her work. Many of her interpretations of the classic songs were in some ways new, but none the less convincing. Especially in the songs of Schubert, Schumann and Franz, Gadski is one of the most satisfying singers we have. Neither the English nor American song, or, for that matter, the English tongue, is quite so well suited to her. As encore numbers, the "Erl King," "The Year's at the Spring," "In the Time of Roses" and "The Valkyrie" music were given. In Mr. Schneider Mme. Gadski has an able co-worker, his accompaniments being especially noteworthy. His songs, "One Gave Me a Rose" and "Snow Flowers," are charming, and he is quite worthy of especial mention as a soloist, his encore number "Des Abends" being a particularly artistic performance. It is not often one enjoys a musical evening of such unalloyed pleasure.

Madame Johanna Gadski has made arrangements by which she will be heard again in Los Angeles. She will give an afternoon recital Thursday, November 17.

W. F. C.

Friday afternoon, November 18, the fourteenth season of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra will open at the Auditorium. The season seat sale will continue for one week longer, and the single seat sale will open Monday, November 14. The opening program is to be one of Russian composers.

Opportunity for New Playwrights

From various sources comes the exuberant cry that happy days are coming for the theater, that the young actor-manager is to have the opportunity of carrying out his dreams, that the new playwright will have his hearing while the hope is young and fresh within him, that play-writing and acting may take the place among the arts that have been denied them for years in this country and that at last the drama will come into its own. But whether or not the millenium of the theater is upon us, very interesting things have been happening in the last year and time will show whether they are tending. Everybody has had a tremendous object lesson, and it remains to be seen how thoroughly it has been learned. Especially have the theater managers throughout the country and the general public had an opportunity for enlightenment, and if things drop back again into the old way, they will be largely to blame. The actors have understood all along, but they have been helpless except for a few at the top, who might have helped to right things. The power of the syndicate is broken, but a new power has arisen.

Will it make itself felt in the same old way? The public should see to it that it does not. It has to pay too large a price. Yet it should remember that this is a commercial age, if the opportunity to make money presents itself, some one will take advantage of it. The men who see it and have the power to use it, will not let it slip unless some one stands in the way. It is time for the public to realize its rights and demand that they be considered. It has the chance now of seeing what a free theater means. For fifteen years we have heard the cry, "We are giving the public what it wants," when all the time the public was getting only what the syndicate chose to give; it could go to see what was provided at the theater or it could stay at home. A large, and the better portion of the public did stay at home, with the result that though the theater-going population increased at the bottom, it decreased at the top.

The plan by which the syndicate controlled the situation was very simple. In 1895 Frohman, Hayman, Klaw & Erlanger and Nixon & Zimmerman joined forces. They had control of the majority of the theaters in the principal cities and of a large number scattered through the country, so that they could arrange a route for a play in their own houses. Before this the small-theater manager of the small town had to negotiate separately for attractions before he could fill the time at his house. It seemed very simple and convenient to do it through one agent. Indeed, it proved so simple that by refusing to book an attraction which played in an opposition theater or a theater which gave rival shows, the syndicate, or Klaw & Erlanger, who were the booking agents of the syndicate, absolutely controlled the situation, and the charge was only a beggarly little 5 per cent of the gross receipts. They thus exacted toll from almost every successful play that toured the country. Authors, actors, managers, theater-owners and the public were completely in their power.

It is not surprising that we have heard cries of the degeneration of the theater. The theater could do nothing but partake of the character of these men. And other managers could do nothing but pay tribute. Some of them became tired of it. For the last few years we have heard occasionally of the independents. Gradually, the independents have gained control of theaters of their own, and gradually they have produced enough plays to fill them, until today the balance of power is in their hands. The fight finally centered itself about the chain of theaters in the small towns, the one-night stands. These held the key to the situation, because it is possible for a company to make money if it can stop on its way to important points to pay traveling expenses. The syndicate held the club over the heads of these managers. It was always "only our attractions or none of them." But when they found they could fill their time with independent plays, the small theater owners had nothing to fear. Last spring the matter came to a head. A

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Theater Owners Association was formed, with John Cort as president. It included at least twelve hundred of the small theater managers, and it announced its intention of playing any attractions which it saw fit. It established the open-door policy.

But they must realize that the Shuberts, who have made the breakaway from the syndicate possible, have now the balance of power in their hands, and it may not be in human nature not to build up a sort of autocracy that will again impose its will on the country. But for the present there is a healthy competition, there is a need of all the productive power that the country can supply. Let the young playwright do his best, and the young producer. Let them rise to the height of their power. The taste of the public will respond. And it may have a word to say about what it wants in the future. There is one person, and one only, and that a woman, who has always trusted in the public. In the face of financial loss, in the face of every possible physical inconvenience, she has held out against the syndicate. She has played in second-rate theaters, in little halls through the country, but she has played. She has kept her art pure and the best of the public yields her admiration. All honor to Mrs. Fiske. She should be very happy in her triumph. ANNE PAGE.
New York, October 31, 1910.

Anniversary Number of "The Rounder"
Highly meritorious from a typographical and literary point of view is the anniversary number of the local theatrical organ, "The Rounder." From cover to cover it is filled with a grist of entertaining material regarding actors, actresses, managers and theaters that are in the local eye. Good-natured fun, serious articles, fiction, and a large number of half-tone cuts enliven the hundred-page edition. It is of lasting credit to the publisher and particularly so to its clever young editor, Mr. Harry Hammond Beall, who has contributed freely to its pages.

Cards have been issued by Signor Riccardo Lucchesi for a vocal recital of high classic, liturgic, romantic and operatic songs to be given at the Ebell Clubhouse, Friday evening, November 11, at 8 o'clock. Assisting will be the Clavier Club and a string orchestra.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
04227. Not Coal Lands.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.
October 31, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that James Middlemas, of Sawtelle, Cal., who, on May 11, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 11744, Serial No. 04227, for SE 1-4 NW 1-4, Section 27, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S.B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, Cal., on the 16th day of December, 1910.
Claimant names as witnesses: Charles Newell, of 218 W. 1st st., Los Angeles, Cal.; Charles Haskell, Mrs. Charles Haskell, both of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Nellie Wickersham, of 179 N. Grand ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
FRANK BUREN, Register.
Date of first publication Nov. 5, 1910.



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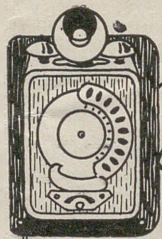
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THE GRAPHIC pays more attention to Music and the Drama than any similar publication on the coast.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

03092. Not Coal Lands.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.
October 31, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Cripe, of The Palms, Cal., who, on May 19, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 10559, Serial No. 03092, for Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Section 30, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S.B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, Cal., on the 14th day of December, 1910.
Claimant names as witnesses: James S. Cripe, of Suma Canyon, Cal.; C. C. Fredericks, Henry Cripe, Austin Johnson, all of The Palms, Cal.
FRANK BUREN, Register.
Date of first publication Nov. 5, 1910.
[Being the Impressions of an Un-musical at the Scotti-Pasquali Concert.]



Stocks & Bonds



Taxpaying time and a renewed tightness in the money market has given to the bear influence a pull at the securities market that may hang on for a spell. The result of the general elections next week, coupled with the prospective action in official Washington, the coming winter, may emphasize a condition that does not exist outside of the minds of certain alarmists. Yet it is fairly certain to have its effect on a majority of the investing public. The Los Angeles Stock Exchange market has been a safe, because of these presumed facts, this week, and for a time the bulls may have to give way.

Prices have been tending downward since the last report, and while there has been nothing like a violent fluctuation, the feeling of optimism that has been prevailing recently has received a check.

Union has moved up a trifle. The market appears to be ruling steady, at about 103 ex-dividend. The buying power for the shares, however, is anything but satisfactory, and a similar condition surrounds all of the Stewart petroleum.

All of the Doheny's are soft, with Mexican Common listless, and the Mexican Preferred slightly stronger than its more popular half brother.

Associated and Central are featureless, with little doing in either. California Midway has been fluctuating through the week, with a radius of nearly ten points, between sixty and seventy, with sales all the way up from one figure down to the other. Consolidated Midway has been losing ground steadily, from 27 and better, down to below 22.

Oleum and Cleveland in the cheaper specialties are soft, with the future not any too roseate for either, according to professional market manipulators.

In the bond list Associated Oil 5's have been in demand, as also have L. A. Home first 5's. The latter have gained more than three full points since the last report. Others of the public utilities bonds also are being sought, while there is a renewed interest in the best-known of the bank stocks. Citizens National has been selling recently around 230, with Southern Trust and First National also wanted.

In the mining shares there is no sign of an immediate revival of speculative interest.

Money is in demand for speculative purposes, with rates stiffer than they have been of late.

Banks and Banking

Bankers all over the country are watching closely Comptroller of the Currency Murray's effort to establish an effective credit bureau, and many of them are lending the comptroller all the assistance they can. At first there was opposition to the idea, but since it has become better understood, the criticism now leans toward its not being far-reaching enough rather than in opposition to its establishment. This is one of the few occasions when the banks have desired to go faster than the comptroller along a line of reform, observes the Chicago Record-Herald. Mr. Murray agreed fully with the examiners in taking the view that, with the limited machinery and funds at his command it was wiser to confine the scheme to what could be done with a reasonable expectation of success.

Total deposits in the associated banks of New York were reduced nearly \$9,000,000 last week, against a contraction of about \$6,100,000 in the loans. The total cash reserve was lowered by \$2,584,000, but the reserve requirement was reduced \$2,249,000, leaving a net reduction of \$335,000 in the surplus reserve. This cut left the banks holding \$10,860,000 in excess of their legal reserve requirements, as compared with a surplus of \$14,328,000 a year ago and

\$35,902,375 two years ago. Total deposits are now about \$33,000,000 less than the total loans, whereas a year ago they were about the same.

Many of the savings bank and trust company managers of Los Angeles are considering the advisability of keeping such institutions open at night. At present the project is to keep open Monday and Saturday evenings, and the decision of the matter has been practically placed in the hands of a committee of the association of savings banks and trust companies, an association which represents about \$67,000,000 in resources. Arguments for and against the plans are being considered in detail.

Counterfeit \$10 notes on the First National Bank of Portland, Ore., are being passed freely in New York city. Secret service agents are convinced that the notes are being floated by the same gang which is passing counterfeits on the "National Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.," and the First National Bank of Williamsport, Pa. The Wil-

Judge Hervey of the superior court has handed down a decision upholding the validity of the election of the new directorate of the All Night and Day Bank. This action leaves the new set of directors in undisputed control and settles the suits filed by the former directors to regain control of the bank.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the establishment of the Moneta Commercial and Savings Bank. Directors of the new institution will include C. B. Casler, Thomas Biggart, B. T. Hayden and H. J. Harris.

Directors of the Bank of Commerce and Trust Company of San Diego have sold to N. W. Halsey & Co. \$100,000 worth of San Diego county highway bonds at a net profit of \$430 over the premium paid the county.

Checks exchanged through the Chicago clearing house last week amounted to \$257,602,746, a decrease of \$15,740,584, or 5.7 per cent, as compared with the clearings in the corresponding week last year.

Work has been begun on the remodeling of the building at Santa Ana to be occupied by the California National Bank. The proposed reconstruction will cost \$5,000.

Williamsport notes are being passed on the Pacific coast and the western notes are being passed in the east.

Stock and Bond Briefs

Ontario at a special election held October 31 voted water bonds in the sum of \$175,000.

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Copper Properties in Richest Arizona District, Under Conservative and Practical Management, Offering Safe and Permanent Investment

Copper stocks are paying larger dividends than any other stocks listed on the stock exchanges. The world's demand for copper is growing rapidly. Good copper properties afford safe and permanent investments.

The Ball Copper Company, having arranged to add large acreage to its already valuable properties, and requiring additional capital with which to put in sight large tonnages of ore for economical mining, has decided to offer a portion of its treasury shares.

THE PROPERTIES

The Pivot Group consists of 300 acres.

London-Shamrock Group consists of 300 acres all in Gila county, Arizona.

Vekol Range Group consisting of 1,000 acres in Pinal county, Arizona. This makes a total of 1,600 acres controlled by the company.

SELECTION OF PROPERTIES

The company's president and the company's consulting engineer spent five years in the copper districts of Arizona. They personally examined, or caused to be examined for them by other engineers in their employ, about two hundred and fifty mines and prospects, from among which they selected these properties as the best.

THE ORES

The ores are especially adapted for cheap smelting, being classified as self smelting ores. The ores will vary in copper contents from 3 per cent to 5 per cent and the combined value of gold and silver will approximate fifty cents per ton.

THE DEVELOPMENT

The development work consists of upwards of four thousand feet of tunnels, inclines, shafts and drifts.

THE EQUIPMENT

The Vekol Group is now equipped with machinery plants, consisting of engines, boilers, hoists, compressor, drills, pumps, blacksmith equipment, mine cars and tools. Additional equipment will be added for the Pivot and London-Shamrock Group.

TRANSPORTATION

The Vekol Group will be within a few miles of the projected Port Lobos Railroad. When completed, this road will give the company an outlet to tide-water, affording facilities for the transportation of its copper to Atlantic coast ports and Europe via the Panama Canal at low rates of freight.

The London-Shamrock Group is but one mile distant from the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the Pivot Group is about four miles from the same road.

OPERATIONS

In addition to transportation facilities the climate admits of continuous operations throughout the year. California fuel oil is available at good prices, and all the groups have an abundance of water to secure the maximum of production.

SMELTING FACILITIES

The Vekol Properties are about twenty-five miles from the smelting plant of the Southern Arizona Smelting Company.

The London-Shamrock and Pivot Groups are distant about thirty-five miles from two large smelting plants.

The company can readily market its ores until such time as it becomes advisable for it to build and operate its own reduction works.

COST OF PRODUCTION—PROFITS

The location of these properties with reference to transportation facilities and supplies are such as to enable it to make copper on a parity with the dividend paying properties of the territory.

During twenty-two years out of the past twenty-four years copper has maintained an average price of 13 cents per pound. The company should be able to produce copper at its own plants at the start at something less than 10 cents per pound. This would show a profit of something over three cents per pound of copper.

When the company is smelting a thousand tons of ore per day averaging around 4 per cent copper, the profits will pay the interest on all of the securities and enable the company to make liberal charges to depreciation. As the tonnage smelted increases the cost will be reduced and will average somewhere between eight cents and nine cents per pound.

THE MANAGEMENT

The management of the company's affairs is in the hands of practical men, who have been engaged in the management of mining, smelting and refining enterprises for more than twenty years.

The president of the company was for ten years connected with the Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company, now one of the constituent companies of the American Smelting and Refining Company, for two years manager of the Guggenheim interests and is now president of the London-Arizona Copper Company and the London Range Copper Company.

The consulting engineer has had twenty-five years experience as mining geologist and engineer. He was for a number of years associated with some of the Guggenheim properties and is now consulting engineer for the London-Arizona Copper Company, London Range Copper Company, London Mountain Copper Company and the Ray Coalition Copper Company. The secretary and treasurer of the company is a public accountant of high standing in the city of Prescott, Arizona.

The voluminous and exhaustive nature of the reports of the company's engineer prevents mailing but these, together with maps of the properties, can be seen at the offices of the

Company, or at the offices of

JOSEPH BALL COMPANY,
SECURITY BUILDING, Los Angeles.